FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 095 *15 May 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Honecker: GDR Compliance With Helsinki Final Act [ADN] BB 1
Krolikowski Stresses Arms Reduction Proposals [ADN] BB 1

ALBANIA

Guaranteeing of Others' Sovereignty Imperialist B 1
Kosovo U. Suffers Continuous Blows From Serbs B 1
Greek Visitor Says Minority Not Oppressed B 2
Alia Stresses Role of Youth in Plenum Speech B 3
Briefs: Transport Agreement With Switzerland; Pakistan Envoy's Arrival B 4

BULGARIA

U.S. Actions Make Olympic Withdrawal Natural [Editorial in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 May] C 1
PCE Delegation Arrives, Met by Balev, Stanishev C 2
Zhivkov Receives Iglesias C 2
Trade Cooperation Documents Signed With CSSR C 2
Filipov Receives Ukrainian Trade Minister C 3
JSSR Deputy Minister Osipov Meets With Lukanov C 3
Yordanov-Led Culture Delegation to Hungary C 3
Dzhurov, Others at Pact Anniversary Event C 3
Socialist Academies of Sciences Conference Opens C 4
Filipov, Leaders Visit Kozloduy Nuclear Plant C 4
Leaders at Conferences, Celebrations, Ceremonies C 4
Briefs: Doynov Receives Cuban Delegation; Aleksandrov, Cuban Minister Meet; Protocol With Mongolia; Soviet Construction Protocol C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Receives New American Ambassador D 1
CPSU's Romanov Arrives at CPCZ CC Invitation D 1
Talks With Jakes, Haman D 1
Sports Official Novotny Supports NOC Decision D 1
USSR NOC Step 'Neither Retaliation Nor Boycott' [Urban in RUDE PRAVO 11 May] D 2
Soviet Cause for Alarm at Olympics Justified [MLADA FRONTA 10 May] D 3
Korcak Receives Helsinki Mayor 14 May D 4
Minister Chnoupek Arrives in Tanzania 14 May D 4
Meets Counterpart D 5
Strougal Receives Cycle Race Participants D 5
Trade With CEMA States Rises to 72 Percent [HOSPODARSKE NOVINY] D 5

Suspended Sentence for Charter-77's Fajtlova [DPA] D 6
Private Farmers' Entrepreneurship Regulated [Rybarova in ROLNICKE NOVINY 10 May] D 6
Briefs: Writers Union Meets in Greece D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Correspondent Handcuffed in Los Angeles [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12/13 May] E 1
Reagan's Central America Policy 'Adventurous' [Otto] E 1
CPSU's Solomentsev Arrives in Berlin 14 May E 2
Hagar, Cuban Delegation View Scientific Policy E 2
Joint Commission With Cuba Meets in Havana [cross-reference] E 2
Tisch, Finnish CP Head: U.S. Aggravates Tension E 3
Consultations on Economic Plan Begun With CSSR [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 May] E 3
Additional Investments in Small-Scale Irrigation [Gerstner] E 4
Neumann Speaks at Commemoration of Liberation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 May] E 5
Briefs: Cooperation Agreement With CSL; Television Agreement With PRC E 13

HUNGARY

USSR NOC Decision Final, Problems Not New F 1
Veress Departs for CEMA Committee Meeting F 1
Marothy Delegation Leaves for Moscow F 1
Party Journal on Industrial Decentralization [Bossanyi in TARSADALMI SZEMLE No 4, Apr] F 2
Patriotic People's Front Issues Appeal F 16
Briefs: New Soviet Technical Center; Greek News Agency Talks F 17

POLAND

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Calls Dam's Speech 'Bilge' G 1
Dailies Allege Violations of Olympic Charter G 1
Anti-Soviet Campaign [Commentary in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 10 May] G 1
Breach of Principles [Commentary in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 10 May] G 2
Jablonski Scheduled To Meet With Pope 17 May [AFP] G 4
Glemp: PAP Distorted Krakow Homily Report [Paris International] G 5
Prosecutor General Resigns; Zytu Named to Post G 5
Economic Commissions Assess Results of Reform G 5
Export Rates Criticized G 6
CC Commission Meets G 6
Foreign Trade Chamber Holds Annual Meeting G 7
Commissions on Control, Education, Farming Meet [TRYBUNA LUDU 5/6 May] G 8
Implementation of Law Against Alcohol Abuse G 8
Minister on Light Industry Output Problems [DZIENNIK ZACHODNI 28/29 Apr]

RZECZYWISTOSC Criticizes Paper by Rudzinski G 10
[Palaszewski, 6 May]
Opposition to People's Council Elections G 12
[Kazimierska in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 9 May]
Briefs: TU Property Transferred G 13

YUGOSLAVIA

NOC President Confirms Participation in Olympics I 1
Nonaligned Labor Ministers Meet in Nicaragua I 1
Hodza on Hoxha, Guarding Country From Attacks I 2
[J.M. in BORBA 8 May]
Sukrija Discusses Relations With Neighbors I 2
Soviet Marshals 'Hush Up' Truth on World War II I 3
Does Not Help Relations [Sundic] I 3
Politics Determine Ratings [POLITIKA 13 May] I 4
Markovic at Anniversary of 2d Sumadija Brigade I 5
'Major' Government Reshuffle Expected 14 May I 7
[AFP]
Composition of New Presidency Announced I 7
Presidency Officials, Members Sworn In 15 May I 8
Cartoon Shows Glum New Presidency Members I 9
[POLITIKA 30 Apr/1-2 May]
Expected Planinc Proposal for New FEC Membership I 9
New Members of Federal Executive Council I 9
Assembly Elects New Officers for Both Chambers I 10
Radojlovic on Dissidence, Harmful Propaganda I 10
Stanojevic Reports on Agricultural Production I 13
Spiljak Visits National Defense Secretariat I 14
Officer Provides Details on New 'Domestic' Tank I 14
[Vlasic in BORBA 30 Apr/1-2 May]
Briefs: Polish Student Delegation Arrives I 15

HONECKER: GDR COMPLIANCE WITH HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD142013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has responded to a letter from the president of the French Association of Resistance Fighters and War Victims, Rene Peyre.

The letter had called on the heads of state and governments of the CSCE member-states to inform him of the contribution made by their countries to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the success of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Erich Honecker's letter states: I agree with you that nowadays there is a special reason to pay attention to the preservation of peace. With the start of the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG, nuclear confrontation in Europe has considerably increased. Thus there is a renewed danger of war from German soil for the first time since 1945. This contradicts the basic principles of a European peace order, which was agreed on in the Potsdam Agreement after the victory of the states in the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitler fascism.

Nothing is more important for the German Democratic Republic than to make a contribution, together with all forces willing to reach understanding, toward preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Even in its hour of birth 35 years ago, the GDR solemnly pledged itself to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. Since then it has done its utmost. It has always been guided by the fact that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, that a military conflict signifies annihilation of the earth.

A code of peaceful coexistence was agreed on for the first time in Europe with the Helsinki Final Act. Its importance is today generally recognized.

In line with its peace policy, the German Democratic Republic has from the date of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act conscientiously implemented that document. This applies also to the agreements concluded in Madrid.

The guaranteeing of peace and security is a precondition for all cooperation. The GDR has always striven to develop its relations with the member-states of other social orders in Europe on the basis of the principles of the Final Act. It will also do so in the future. The results achieved in this, in particular the intensification of the East-West dialogue and the expansion of the system of European treaties through the conclusion of nearly 230 agreements in the political, economic, and cultural spheres between the GDR and Western member-states of the CSCE, are proving to be conducive to peace. In the interests of the latter and of detente, the GDR has, not least in the sphere of contacts, information, culture, and education, produced achievements that far exceed what has been agreed in Helsinki. They have made a not inconsiderable contribution toward creating a material foundation for peaceful coexistence in Europe.

The implementation of the Helsinki Final Act cannot however be a one-sided affair. The Final Act must be fulfilled in all its parts and to an equal degree by all signatory states as a careful balance of interests worked out with a great deal of effort.

The CSCE process is eminently suited to play an important role in the restoration of an atmosphere of international trust, in strengthening security and continuing detente.

The GDR therefore committed to carry on, now more than ever, the dialogue with all forces of reason in line with the Helsinki principles and utilize every possibility for halting the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament. The proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, the Moscow statement of the highest representatives of socialist countries and in the communique of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee point the way to acceptable solutions that take into account the security interests of all states, because they rest on the principle of equality and equal security.

At the Stockholm conference the GDR is working for results which reduce the military confrontation in Europe and render relations between states politically calculable again. It supports an agreement of such measures that contribute toward improvement of the situation and the strengthening of trust, for example a renunciation, binding by international law, of the first use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear power states and a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the upholding of peaceful relations. The appeal addressed by the Warsaw Pact states a few days ago to the NATO states to now embark on multilateral consultations for the further discussion of the treaty proposal again demonstrates the willingness of the socialist states to take tangible steps to improve the international situation.

The international atmosphere could also be improved and confrontation could be reduced by a freeze of nuclear weapons arsenals, the creation of nuclear-free zones or corridors in various regions of Europe, by freeing Europe of chemical weapons, a freezing and reduction of the military budgets of all member-states as well as the expansion and development of confidence-building measures with the aim of reducing the military activities of states and lessening the danger of a surprise attack.

An urgent requirement on our continent is more security with fewer weapons while preserving the military balance. A precondition for this is that there must be a return to the situation that existed before the start of the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons. Verbose statements on the desire for peace and willingness to negotiate are of no use as long as actions do not follow. All signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act have the responsibility not to jeopardize what has been painstakingly achieved and not to shrink from courageous steps that serve a policy of peace and detente.

I can assure you that the GDR will also in future do everything to comprehensively implement the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and contribute to the success of the Stockholm conference.

KROLIKOWSKI STRESSES ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSALS

LD142112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- On Monday, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, informed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber on the GDR's current activities in the struggle for disarmament and arms limitation. He referred to the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and outlined the necessity of and possibility for halting this dangerous development. The proposals submitted by the socialist states in the Prague Declaration, the Moscow statement, and the appeal issued at the Budapest meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Pact, point the way to peace-preserving agreements, he said. The socialist states remain willing to negotiate on the reduction and elimination of all weapons systems, provided that the legitimate security interests of the states are strictly respected and that the striving for military supremacy is renounced.

GUARANTEEING OF OTHERS' SOVEREIGNTY IMPERIALIST

AU142047 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA) -- The great powers have always liked to present themselves as tutors of small countries and peoples. This practice is being increasingly adopted in the present international relations by the United States and the Soviet Union, which grant themselves the right to violate the international law and right, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in its article. The American or Soviet leaders often propagate the mandate on the guarantor of the sovereignty of other countries. Until recently, the American and Soviet leaders used to undertake the role of the guarantor of the sovereingty of other countries only of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member countries. But now the limits of the mandate of guarantor have been widened further. Reagan extended it even over Austria. In the solemn statement of the Soviet Government on April 12, the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov claimed that the Soviet Union has the role of guarantor not only with regard to the allies but also "the friends." And with friends he means Afghanistan where the Soviet occupying Army "is guaranteeing" the sovereignty of this country; friends are considered also other countries in Middle East or Africa.

The concept of the big guarantor of the sovereignty of other countries is a typical imperialist concept. It expresses the mentality and ambition of a superpower of the United States of America and the Soviet Union. [sentence as received] Both superpowers are not satisfied only with the "guarantees" they exercise over "allied" countries, but they want to extend them also over other countries and people. According to this logic of the superpowers, no country must remain outside their sphere of control. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said [word indistinct] "what the United States of America and the Soviet Union want and aim at is to force other countries to leave their fates in the hands of the superpowers, so that they become arbiters not only of the foreign affairs of other countries but also their home affairs".

Labelling themselves as guarantors of the sovereignty of the other countries, the United States and the Soviet Union assume also the right to determine the extension, borders and colour of that sovereignty. Therefore, they suggest such sovereignties that guarantee them port facilities and naval bases, air passages and missile launching ranges, joint enterprises or great capital investments, etc.

The imperialist concepts of the American and Soviet leaders do not affect one country or one people alone. They have a general character and embody a strategy of occupation and domination, which includes all the peoples and countries, even those that the White House and the Kremlin consider as "friends and allies". The American and Soviet claims for "guarantee of the sovereignty" of the other countries are a dangerous escalation of the American and Soviet foreign policies. This cannot but attract the attention and enhance the vigilance of the sovereign people and countries, who consider as precious their freedom and independence, and contemptuously refuse the guarantees of the imperialist superpowers.

KOSOVO U. SUFFERS CONTINUOUS BLOWS FROM SERBS

AU111227 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 11 May 84

["Continuous Blows of the Great Serbs to the University of Kosovo" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, informs in one of its recent news on the decision to reduce the number of students in 10 faculties and 7 higher schools of the University of Kosovo to 10.1 per cent or 1500 students less as compared with the 1983-1984 school year.

This is the fourth perceptible reduction of the number of the students of the University of Kosovo since the events of 1981, which has affected mainly the students of Albanian nationality. As the press of Kosovo reported recently, in some faculties, like in that of philosophy and in higher schools such as in Ngjilan and elsewhere, the reduction of the number of admissions to the university during 1984-1985 school year will be 20-50 per cent. Hence, for instance, 50 per cent Albanian students less than a year ago will be admitted to the branches of the Albanian language and literature [faculty] of the Albanian language [section] of the philosophy faculty.

Another main factor that has led to the continuous reduction of the number of Albanian students has been their forced abandonment of the university as a result of different difficulties, such as the lack of financial means to afford the payment on enrolling in university and for each examination, of transport, living conditions in hostels, for text books in Albanian language, Albanian pedagogues, etc. 52 per cent of the Albanian students that are enrolled in the first grade are forced to suspend their studies as a result of the above mentioned reasons. The newspaper KOMUNIST released in Kosovo, wrote recently that only 600 [as received] out of 18,000 students, of whom 4,000 by correspondence course, that were enrolled during 1979-1980 school year, will continue their full time studies and no one by correspondence course.

During the last 3 years, the enrollment of the students in the University of Kosovo is not made any longer according to the national structure of the population, as is sanctioned by the Constitution, but on the basis of Albanian [and] Serb-Croatian languages, and this is another way of contributing to the reduction of the number of the Albanian students. According to the Kosovo press, while before 1981 one out of 4 students enrolled, was of Serb or Montenegrin origin, now this ratio, has been reduced to 3.3 to 1, whereas in special faculties, such as in that of philosophy the ratio is 2.1 to 1. Moreover, under the so-called slogan "of the excess of cadres", on which top Serb functionaries like Ljubicic, Dragosavac, etc, are making so much fuss, a number of branches of social subjects are being closed in the University of Kosovo. For 1984-1985 school year, as the Yugoslav press informs it has been decided that the branches of geography, pedagogy, psychology at the faculty of philosophy, that of Albanian language and literature in the Higher Pedagogical School of Ngjilan, etc, be closed.

The so-called "ideopolitical differentiation" which is an anti-Albanian campaign imposed by Belgrade has dealt fierce blows to the University of Kosovo during these last 3 years. Hence, as it comes out from different data of the Kosovar press, during this period over 17,000 Albanian students and a great number of Albanian pedagogues have been expelled from the university.

GREEK VISITOR SAYS MINORITY NOT OPPRESSED

AU101159 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) At the invitation of the Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, the Greek journalist Janis Korodhis, director of the magazine THE BALKANS of Athens paid a visit to our country recently. In the interview he gave to the correspondent of the Albanian Radio-Television before leaving, he stressed among others:

I find it difficult to express in few words what I saw and admired in Albania. My 15 day visit will remain in my memory. I return to Greece with many impressions. The genuine socialism has been put to practice in Albania. The people have become aware of their own force under the brilliant leadership of the party and enjoy all the possibilities to create great projects.

All that has been done here during 40 years can never be done elsewhere. Everyone who is aware of the situation existing in pre-liberation Albania can evaluate and respect the colossal deed realised in Socialist Albania.

Speaking about his impressions of the visits to the villages of the Greek minority in southern Albania, Janis Koridhis underlined:

I experienced emotional moments in the minority. What I saw with my own eyes can be refuted by no one. As a Greek progressive intellectual, it is my duty to write and expose the truth. No, the Greek minority in Albania is not oppressed. It is described like this by the reaction. But the reality is quite different.

The minority people is one and the same body with the Albanian people. No different. The people of minority are to be found even in highest posts. Due to the care of the party, they cultivate their language and traditions. They have their schools. I went and visited many minority villages, I entered their houses and schools. Together with them I felt their confidence for the future. I talked to pupils and was surprised by their handwriting in Greek language. I was also surprised by the correct use of syntax. Scores of books circulate in Greek language. Soon, the newspaper LLAIKO VIMA, the wonderful newspaper, organ of the Democratic Front of the District of Gjirokaster for the Greek minority, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its publication.

The Greek minority has also its writers and artists, poets, painters, sculptors, who together with the Albanian brothers reflect the magnificence of the homeland, Albania. Together in the common struggles, together in the good days, as well. This is the reality and we must accept it.

What impressed me most in Albania is that everything done, every magnificent thing you have achieved, have been done by you self-reliantly, with your own hands. And this is a historic example in the 20th century, he concluded.

ALIA STRESSES ROLE OF YOUTH IN PLENUM SPEECH

AU121437 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 12 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania held its proceedings in Tirana yesterday. Attending were guests, first secretaries of the youth committees of the districts, of military units, activists, representatives of the central mass organizations and the departments. Present was also the member of the Political Bureau and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The report of the bureau of the Central Committee of the LYUA "Let Us Promote the Movement 'Where the Youth Is, Progress Must Be' by Strengthening the Spirit of Action", held by the first secretary of this committee, Mehmet Elezi, and the contributions pointed out the experience gained and the hitherto achievements which prove the values of this action for the enhancement of the role of the youth and its mobilisation in the fulfilment of the tasks in all the fields of life.

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke in the plenum too. He conveyed to those present the greetings by the Central Committee of the party and by the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha. He appraised the proceedings of the plenum and the movement "Where the Youth Is, Progress Must Be" as a movement which must direct all the work of the youth.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed as well the indispensability of the further elevation of the ideo-political level of the youth so that they fulfill even better the demands of the time and the tasks laid down by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, so that they are at the forefront of progress in all the fields: in industry, in agriculture, stockraising, in education, culture, defense, sport and everywhere.

We must struggle for progress, he underlines, in the life of the youth organisation, so that it incites the creative phantasy and the revolutionary spirit. Bearing in mind that the work with the youth is very beautiful but complex and difficult at the same time, it is indispensable, he instructed, that the organisation must be aware of the qualitative higher demands of the young men and women, their numerous and all-round interests and it must organise its work on this basis, in accordance with them.

He dwelt on the role that the youth must play as the right hand of the party, as a striking, realising and transforming force. The field of activity of the youth is unlimited, he stressed, therefore it must mobilise the masses in action, must inspire them in the struggle and work for the implementation of the line of the party in every sector, the youth must set its example everywhere, in the fulfillment of the tasks it must be initiator of progress in struggle against everything that hinders the construction of socialism.

After speaking about some problems of international situation, Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his conviction that our healthy, revolutionary youth, that forges ahead chin up and chest out, will realise more and more the role the party has charged it with, as a great fighter for the cause of the party and people.

Those present attentively listened to the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia and received it with fiery applauses and acclamations for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND -- An agreement on international road transportation of commodities was signed today in Tirana between the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Council of Switzerland. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Vaso Pilo, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and on the Swiss side by Claude Mossu, vice director of the Federal Office of Transportation. The ceremony was attended by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; Andon Bexholli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stavri Leshica, director at the Ministry of Communications, and members of both delegations. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 May 84 AU]

PAKISTAN ENVOY'S ARRIVAL -- Dr Samiullah Mujahid Koreshi, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Pakistan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country today. He was welcomed at the airport by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 May AU]

U.S. ACTIONS MAKE OLYMPIC WITHDRAWAL NATURAL

AU141316 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 11 May 84 pp 1, 11

[Editorial article: "Natural and Logical"]

[Text] Things have their logic, and they are interrelated. The XXIII Olympic games are no exception to this rule. The dead end reached by these games can hardly be considered a surprise. The first steps toward this development were made back when Los Angeles assumed the great responsibility of becoming the host of a world holiday of youth, strength, and friendship. Even then the entire preparations for this most significant sports event in the last 4 years evoked justified alarm. Even then, and even more afterward, it became clear that with every additional day the summer Olympic games were losing their most precious qualities of the highest forum of noble sports competition and turning into a stage for improper commercial interests and impious political goals.

It is naive to think that the road toward the abyss is the result of the accumulation of casual circumstances. If we go back to the very beginning of the preparations, we will understand that everything related to the work of the organizers of the Los Angeles Olympic games can leave no doubt that we are dealing with an a priori programmed affair. Indeed, at first glance everything began with some financial-trade problems that evoked justified indignation. Business occupied a privileged position and dominated the preparations. Everything, including the Olympic flame, became the object of a shameful sale. The indignation was general, but this did not discourage those who jumped with passion and dirty hands on the greatest and most expected sports event in order to turn it into an object of undignified trade.

Along with these unworthy forays of business, political insinuations and speculations ever increasingly began to conquer the Olympic territory, and in recent months turned into a real orgy. Many alarming reports started to appear in the U.S. mass media. They testified to the intentions of individuals, groups, and entire organizations to do everything in their power in order to prevent the athletes of the USSR and the other socialist countries from showing their ability, and even to call their personal safety into question. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that recently in Hancock Park, Los Angeles, a meeting of representatives of 14 anti-Soviet and antisocialist organizations had taken place. There they agreed on a common platform on which they would base their actions during the days of the Olympic games. The newspaper reported in detail the "enterprises" of these dangerous vermin: hostile demonstrations, vicious publications in the newspapers, and various preconceived provocations against individual athletes. About the nature of these provocations one could judge already by the kind of people who had gathered in Hancock Park -- representatives of such experienced terrorist organizations as the Cuban counterrevolutionaries from the infamous "Alpha-66" organization, whose name is connected with many bloody crimes.

Common sense required that the Los Angeles authorities become alarmed by these facts and take a clear and categorical attitude toward such outrages, and take the necessary precautions for neutralizing the violators. However, this remained in the sphere of wishful thinking. In practice the police in Los Angeles and Washington showed that they sympathize with the terrorists. Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary on human rights and humanitarian affairs at the Department of State, did not hesitate to officially express this open sympathy, meeting the leader of the "League of Freedom" organization, which does not hide the fact that it prepares to be in the front ranks of the instigators. The White House Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver went even further.

He sent a personal letter to the organization "Ban the Soviets From the Olympic Games" in which he assured its leaders that Washington is viewing its subversive activity with sympathy. Simultaneously, as reported by THE NATION magazine, the Los Angeles police had received $798,000 from the Olympic fund in order to purchase electronic equipment for spying on the expected 15,000 athletes and members of the delegations to the XXIII Olympic games.

Such are the facts. The attempts to attribute to the USSR Olympic Committee the blame for its decision to not participate in the Olympic games do not correspond with the truth and can only serve as an unprecedented example of cunning and political charlatanism.

Such are the facts. They are another piece of proof that the events are a logical continuation of the policy of confrontation and anti-Sovietism which the administration of President Reagan wanted to transfer from the field of politics to the sports arena. It was only natural and logical not to allow this to happen. Therefore the People's Republic of Bulgaria was compelled to withdraw the participation of its glorious athletes from the Los Angeles Olympic games, which had been compromised by Washington.

PCE DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY BALEV, STANISHEV

AU141923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] On 14 May at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a delegation of the PCE led by Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the party, arrived in Bulgaria. Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee, is also a member of the delegation.

At Sofia airport the guests were received by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

Zhivkov Receives Iglesias

AU150923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] At the Boyana Residence today Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Gerardo Iglesias, PCE secretary general, who is visiting Bulgaria as the leader of a PCE delegation. The meeting was attended by Milko Balev, BCP Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; and Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the PCE Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee.

TRADE COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU141712 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 May 84 p 2

[Text] A CSSR delegation led by Antonin Jakubik, minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic, is visiting Bulgaria.

On 10 May Antonin Jakubik and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, signed a memorandum on their talks. Some agreements were reached on diversifying and enriching the assortment of goods marketed on the domestic markets.

In their striving to constantly satisfy the needs of the population for consumer goods, the delegations agreed to increase by R4 million the volume of goods which the two countries will exchange during 1984. A total of more than R24 million had been previously envisaged. This expansion of the trade exchange was envisaged in the protocol signed by Khristaki Kunev, first deputy minister of production and trade with consumer goods, and Bartolomej Kriak, deputy minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Jarosalv Henja, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the signing of the documents.

FILIPOV RECEIVES UKRAINIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU141337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] On 14 May Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Starunskiy, minister of trade of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The meeting was attended by Aleksandur Tomov, Bulgaria's general consul in Kiev, and by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods.

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER OSIPOV MEETS WITH LUKANOV

AU141717 Sofia BTA in English 1654 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and Mr Nikolay Osipov, deputy-minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, discussed here the questions related to the trade-economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR. Discussion went on specific questions related the extension of the exporting lists of both states, as well as to the increase in mutual trade. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 14 May adds that USSR Deputy Minister Nikolay Osipov was also received by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods on 14 May]

YORDANOV-LED CULTURE DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

AU141254 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the Committee for Culture departed on 14 May for Budapest, where it will take part in a conference of the socialist countries' ministers of culture. The delegation is led by Georgi Yordanov.

DZHUROV, OTHERS AT PACT ANNIVERSARY EVENT

AU111918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The 29th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact was festively marked at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia today. The establishment of the Warsaw Pact is one of the most important events of the postwar period. It opened a new stage in the development of cooperation of fraternal countries and became a reliable mainstay of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, by deputy ministers of national defense, as well as by generals and officers of the People's Army, and by Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army.

Military attaches from socialist countries also attended the festive celebration.

SOCIALIST ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES CONFERENCE OPENS

AU141250 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpt] A conference of the deputy chairman of the socialist countries' Academies of Sciences opened in Sofia on 14 May. For 5 days issues related to the tasks and development of social sciences in the light of party congresses' decisions will be reviewed. The participants were greeted by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

FILIPOV, LEADERS VISIT KOZLODUY NUCLEAR PLANT

AU131313 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited the expansion works being done at the economic nuclear power complex in Kozloduy -- namely, of the fifth and sixth power sections. At the construction site, Comrade Grisha Filipov acquainted himself with the building's unique equipment. Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Grigor Stoichkov, Svetozar Petrushkov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug party committee, and other party and state leaders accompanied them.

At a session of the operational board for intensified construction of the fifth and the sixth power sections, which was chaired by Todor Bozhinov, issues connected with the fulfillment of the construction and social program were discussed.

LEADERS AT CONFERENCES, CELEBRATIONS, CEREMONIES

AU121959 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 6 to 12 May, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a cocktail party at a Soviet exhibition in Plovdiv (1930 GMT 8 May).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony at a Soviet Army memorial in Sofia (1730 GMT 9 May).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a conference on "the worker's collective and labor quality" held in Sofia (0900 GMT 10 May).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony in Sofia at which Tsola Dragoycheva presented her books to various institutes (0900 GMT 11 May).

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and minister of machine building and electronics, attended a celebration organized by chemical workers in Pleven. (1730 GMT 11 May).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a celebration on the holiday of the communication workers held in Sofia (1730 GMT 11 May).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a conference in Burgas dealing with okrug cultural affairs (1930 GMT 11 May).

BRIEFS

DOYNOV RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION -- Comrade Ognyan Doynov has received the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee working group led by Martin Antonio Valle, deputy chief of the Construction Department at the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. Issues on the activities of the two fraternal parties in building socialism were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 3 May 84 AU]

ALEKSANDROV, CUBAN MINISTER MEET -- Today Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Marcos Lage Coello, minister of the mechanical engineering and metallurgy of Cuba. They had a friendly talk on the further deepening of the economic relations between the two countries in the sphere of the mechanical enginnering and metallurgy. The guest from Cuba was received also by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers -- cochairman of the Joint Bulgaro-Cuban Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 5 May 84 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA -- A protocol on exchanging the ratification documents of the agreement on settling the issues of dual citizenship between Bulgaria and Mongolia was signed at the Foreign Ministry in Sofia today. The protocol was signed by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Legdengiyn Dandinjab, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 26 Apr 84 AU]

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL -- A protocol was signed in Sofia on the session of the Permanent Bulgarian-Soviet Complex Group on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the Field of Construction, Architecture, and Building Materials. The protocol provides for a coordination of plans in scientific-technical cooperation for the 1984-85 period and the settlement of a number of common problems in the fields of engineering, planning, design, construction, and the production of building materials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84 AU]

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

LD142043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today in Prague received William Henry Lufers, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the start of his tour of duty.

CPSU'S ROMANOV ARRIVES AT CPCZ CC INVITATION

LD141621 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived by air today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives.

Talks With Jakes, Haman

LD150925 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks in Prague today with Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They exchanged experiences from party work in fulfilling the conclusions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties, particularly in economic policy and in developing mutual economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Grigoriy Romanov is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SPORTS OFFICIAL NOVOTNY SUPPORTS NOC DECISION

LD141910 Prague CTK in English 1319 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] (CTK) -- Abuse of Olympic games for political and other discrimination is inadmissible and harmful for the Olympic movement, Col, Jan Novotny, head of the Czechoslovak Modern Pentathlon Association, said today.

"I approve, therefore, of the decisions taken by the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee and the national Olympic committees of other socialist countries, and am convinced that the sound forces in the Olympic movement will ultimately prevail."

"The governments of all countries which hosted the Olympic games always exerted considerable efforts to ensure the safety of their Olympic guests from the whole world. And yet I witnessed the tragic events at the Olympics in Munich, and can therefore visualize the danger to which sportsmen from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries would be exposed in a country in which an atmosphere of enmity against them is being whipped up, and in which various extremists receive support. In such a situation, Olympic competitions would be absolutely irregular".

USSR NOC STEP 'NEITHER RETALIATION NOR BOYCOTT'

AU141350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 84 p 8

[Ivo Urban commentary: "He Who Sows the Wind..."]

[Text] The statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee [NOC] to the effect that the United States, as orgainizer of the 1984 Summer Olympics, is creating conditions that render the participation of Soviet athletes impossible, has aroused considerable response all over the world. Even in Western information media realistic views could be heard, next to tendentious anti-Soviet slanders, pointing out that in a situation in which the U.S. Administration was not able to ensure, or did not want to ensure, conditions commensurate with the Olympic Charter for Soviet and other socialist athletes, this was the only possible step of the Soviet NOC.

The first "hit piglet" in the camp of the American reaction to start squealing was the Reagan administration itself, which claims that "the decision not to send any athletes to Los Angeles is an utterly political act." The NEW YORK TIMES adds to this that, according to specialists in the Reagan administration and the CIA, the action is allegedly "at least partially a retaliation for the American boycott" of the Olympic games in Moscow in 1980. Another American newspaper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, asserts that the true reason for retracting Soviet participation is the "rivalry between the two superpowers."

These assertions are too transparent and their aim is to obscure the true nature of the matter. Yes, the nonparticipation of American athletes at the Olympic games in Moscow was a political act and an unconcealed boycott of an utterly political nature. President Carter and his administration at that time made no secret of the fact that they were dragging politics into sports and that they forced American athletes not to compete in Moscow, allegedly in retaliation for Soviet assistance to the revolutionary government in Afghanistan.

However, the decision of the USSR NOC is neither retaliation nor boycott, as the American Administration would now like to make the world believe. This follows explicitly from its statement. Quite the contrary, the Soviet NOC was forced to take this decision by the American authorities' renewed dragging of politics into sports and by their turning of the Olympics into base commerce. As the British MORNING STAR noted, in this situation the Soviet Olympic Committee "took a courageous stand in defense of the ideas of the Olympic movement against profiteering and malevolent hysteria" and "made a responsible decision to protect Soviet athletes against insults and physical danger, to which they would have been exposed in Los Angeles."

Soviet sports organizations at the same time confirmed in no uncertain terms that they will continue to support the efforts of the International Olympic Committee and that, by adopting their decision, they do not have the slightest wish to cast aspersions on the American public and to cloud the good relations linking athletes of the two countries.

The U.S. Administration now pretends not to have anything in common with actions, the aim of which was to make the participation in the Olympic games as unpleasant as possible for athletes from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, it was President Reagan who some time ago launched his "crusade" against socialism. The hostile, chauvinistic atmosphere and the discrimination of athletes, officials, and journalists from socialist countries in Los Angeles were an integral part of this crusade. That is why, for example, the Los Angeles City Council and the State of California originally refused to let Soviet athletes enter their territory; why the U.S. Administration did not want to recognize the validity of Olympic visas; why it refused to grant accreditation to the Soviet Olympic attache, and so forth.

Given this atmosphere, it is a small wonder that, with tacit consent from the government and police authorities, an organization like "Ban the Soviets" was founded in Los Angeles, that emigre and anticommunist organizations stepped up their activity in collaboration with the CIA, that anti-Soviet demonstrations are being prepared and agents being trained to exert pressure on athletes from socialist countries.

Can anyone be surprized that the NOC's of three countries -- the USSR, the GDR, and Bulgaria -- have already decided not to send their athletes to Los Angeles, in view of these extremely hostile sentiments in the United States? Can anyone wonder that the citizens of Greek Olympia demonstratively refused to assist in lighting the Olympic flame, which has become an article of horse-trading in the United States? Can anyone still have any doubts that the Olympic ideals of peace and friendship among nations are being grossly trampled upon in Los Angeles?

American newspapers admit that, should athletes from the USSR, GDR, and other countries stay away from Los Angeles, the standard of Olympic competitions will be severely impaired. One can sense a certain regret in this admission. Yes, it is a pity that the 1984 Olympics will not be a festival of the best athletes of the world, as they should be. But this is no fault of the socia'ist countries. President Reagan sowed the wind with his modern-age "crusade" and now he is reaping the whirlwind.

SOVIET CAUSE FOR ALARM AT OLYMPICS JUSTIFIED

AU141549 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 May 84 p 3

[CTK commentary: "Profiteering and Incitement"]

[Text] The anti-Sovietism of the Reagan administration, the contemptuous attitude of American authorities to the basic Olympic documents, and their blatant violation of all Olympic ideals have become an insurmountable obstacle to the participation of Soviet athletes in the Olympic games in Los Angeles this summer. The USSR National Olympic Committee [NOC], acting in defense of the Olympic idea, has made the responsible decision not to take part in the 1984 Olympic games and thus to protect its athletes from anti-Soviet hysteria, slanders, and physical assaults.

When in 1977 the International Olympic Committee entrusted the organization of the XXIII Olympic games to the city of Los Angeles, money became the organizers' first and last concern. On the one hand, parsimony led, among other things, to the decision not to build any Olympic village and to accommodate the athletes in scattered and unsuitable university dormitories; in the other hand the search for maximum profit led to horse-trading with all and sundry, including Olympic symbols, and to a gigantic increase in the price of accommodations and other services.

The political aims of U.S. ruling circles led by President Ronald Reagan and their policy of anti-communist crusade then began to play a role in the preparations of the Olympic games. The notion of athletes from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries arriving in Los Angeles and winning the great majority of Olympic medals, as at all previous games, went against the grain of right-wing political organizations and individuals. And while President Ronald Reagan, speaking from a videotape last March, was assuring the participants in a session of the International Olympic Committee in New Delhi that his administration would guarantee the organization of the Olympic games in the spirit of the Olympic Charter, open provocations against Soviet participants in the Olympics were being prepared on U.S. territory. The world was to learn about them very soon:

They began with the request of the California State Congress to officially ban the participation of Soviet athletes, a campaign in which, among others, Senator John Doolittle was active; continued with the thwarted participation of Yuriy Ustimenko, TASS correspondent in San Francisco, in a press conference with Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR NOC, during his visit to Los Angeles; and reached their peak with the denial of an entry visa to Oleg Yermishkin, the Soviet Olympic attache.

Cause for alarm is also aroused by the activation of the underworld, terrorist gangs, emigre groups, and extremist organizations in Los Angeles, the city with the fourth highest crime rate in the United States. Posters have appeared in the streets drawing attention to actions that are being prepared against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Last November in Lausanne, Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the Los Angeles Olympic Organization Committee [LAOOC], declared that all participants in the Olympic games would be welcome but at the same time he said that "no one will prevent the activity of demonstrators." Edgar Best, the LAOOC official in charge of security, later spoke in a similar spirit, notwithstanding Article 53 of the Olympic Charter, which clearly bans "any political, religious, or racial manifestations and propagation on Olympic premises." Best's argument that the "United States, being a free society, cannot ban these demonstrations because this would violate the U.S. Constitution," is very weak as the Olympic Charter is the only document by which the organization of the games should be guided.

The policy of U.S. ruling circles, which on the one hand continuously proclaimed their readiness to live up to the Olympic ideals but, with their deeds, were increasingly moving away from them, was manifested in various spheres.

In the course of the preparations, the USSR NOC repeatedly drew attention to the nonobservance of basic Olympic documents and was forced to fight for the basic rights of the participants in the games. Many times it pointed to the danger of commercialization, which has gone so far that the LAOOC has sold one of the sections of the Olympic relay to the "Hells Angels," a gang of gangsters. The nonobservance of the Olympic Charter by the American side also became the subject of justified criticism of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, other NOCs, and many athletes. However, despite all efforts and negotiations, the situation has not improved. The U.S. Administration, which tried unsuccessfully by the nonparticipation of U.S. athletes and athletes from other countries to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow 4 years ago, has thus dealt the international Olympic movement another serious blow. [sentence as published]

KORCAK RECEIVES HELSINKI MAYOR 14 MAY

LD142220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, received in Prague today Raimo Ilaskivi, the Helsinki mayor. Frantisek Stafa, Prague mayor, and other officials were also present at this friendly discussion meeting.

MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN TANZANIA 14 MAY

LD141545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Tanzania -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Dar es Salaam today for an official friendly visit. His arrival in the United Republic of Tanzania has been announced by the Tanzanian press agency.

Meets Counterpart

LD141655 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Tanzania: Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today arrived for an official friendly visit in the United Republic of Tanzania.

In the opening talks with the Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, Benjamin Mkapa, the two representatives dealt with the state of Czechoslovak-Tanzanian relations. In evaluating opportunities for their further development they expressed interest in deepening and intensifying cooperation between the two countries in politics, trade, and the economy.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met also Rashid Kawawa, general secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, with whom he exchanged information about the internal political life of the two countries.

After that, Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, hosted a festive dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek.

STROUGAL RECEIVES CYCLE RACE PARTICIPANTS

LD142242 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1930 GMT on 14 May carries a 300-word report that Lubomir Strougal, federal premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, received participants in the Peace Cycle Race in Hrzan Palace in Prague. Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, was also present. After citing Strougal's praise for the race participants, the report lists various sports and other low-level officials present.

TRADE WITH CEMA STATES RISES TO 72 PERCENT

LD141504 Prague CTK in English 1056 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) [no date as received] -- The community of CMEA states accounts for the biggest part of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade and these ties are further strengthened, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, economic weekly of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, said in its latest issue.

Whilst in 1960 the CMEA states accounted for 64 per cent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, it was 72 per cent last year. At present, the CMEA countries account for 77 per cent of Czechoslovakia's imports of fuel and raw materials, 74 per cent of machinery and equipment and 63 per cent of industrial consumer goods.

Over 80 per cent of Czechoslovakia's machine exports and 69 per cent of industrial consumer goods go to the community of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The paper said that Czechoslovakia's economy and the whole community of CMEA states are on the threshold of a new development and re-structuring of economic relations and of a new effective economic mechanism and institutions of cooperation.

It stressed that Czechoslovakia's further economic development depends on more effective use of possibilities offered by the international division of labour, particularly in the framework of socialist economic integration. Achieving a better technical standard of products, higher indices of labour productivity and greater efficiency requires extensive international cooperation.

The weekly said that imports of fuels require increased exports of products of the processing industry, mainly the engineering and light industries. However, the need to increase exports of industrial consumer goods is increasingly at variance with the requirements of the home market and this is the reason why Czechoslovakia must work for an effective development of production of industrial consumer goods, raise its quality and fashionability. It is also necessary to widen the assortment of consumer goods imported from CMEA member states and other countries like Yugoslavia and China, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY said.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR CHARTER-77'S FAJTLOVA

LD111652 Hamburg DPA in German 1615 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Prague/Frankfurt, 11 May (DPA) -- Vladislav Lis, the former Charter 77 spokesman, has again been arrested in Prague, the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM) announced in Frankfurt on Thursday. The society announced that Lis had been released from prison on 5 March after serving a 14-month prison sentence on condition that he report daily to the local police.

He had been told Thursday during such a visit that he would not be allowed to return home but would be taken to a prison. According to friends of his, in Prague it was to be feared that Lis could face another prison sentence, this time up to 5 years.

IGFM also learned on Friday that Drahomira Fajtlova from Trutnov, CSSR, the civil rights campaigner and Charter 77 signatory, Thursday received a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for 3 years.

PRIVATE FARMERS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP REGULATED

AU111908 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 May 84 p 4

[Magda Rybarova article: "Laws Apply to Everyone; Activity That Has Nothing in Common With Healthy Entrepreneurship"]

[Text] Persons breeding animals on a small scale have recently been given a truly "green light" for developing their hobby. However, the truth also is that from time to time the objectives and the idea of this intention miss the target because the "green light" has also given broad scope to entrepreneurship. The main shortcoming is a loophole in laws, because until now there has been no accurate definition of the word "small-scale breeder" ["drobnochovatel"], and thus there are no rules to the "game" that would explain how far one can go in this respect. Thus, in our surroundings we know of more than one example of entrepreneurship that hardly fits the notion of a small-scale breeder. For example, in the center of a district town, in the garden of a family home, an elderly lady raises several sows as a hobby...and nobody has asked her where she gets the fodder for her animals, whether it is really grown on nonused land.

We also have a specialty in our district -- a so-called private plot farm [zahumenkova salas], Doctor of Law Dusan Kosur, lawyer of the OPS [district labor center] in Banska Bystrica, informs us. We liquidated it 3 years ago because it came into being without the consent of the district National Committee, the OPS, without contracts with the unified cooperative farms or dairies. It was administered by private plot farmers; they were also grazing their sheep on cooperative farm land; they were milking them, and processing the milk. They found out that the greatest demand is for sheep cheese [parenica], and therefore they were only making cheese from all that milk.

They were selling it with profit to female subdealers who had an extensive sales network. Their attention focused on large centers -- Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Piestany, and Karlova Vary. The organization of the whole business was really on the ball -- fresh milk was quickly transformed into cheese, which was bought in the evening by local women, and hampers filled with the valuable product went on night express trains to the aformentioned places, where the local market women picked them up at the railroad station in the morning. It had also happened to me that on the Wenceslas Square in Prague a woman I knew from Priechod offered me cheese, for a considerably hiked up price, naturally.

From other findings of the OPS in Banska Bystrica, it arises that in this district the small-scale breeders have not increased the keeping of rabbits, geese, ducks, and other animals in less demand, while the breeding of sheep and beef cattle in particular has increased. Their numbers are rapidly growing and agricultural enterprises are increasingly registering thefts of hay and other fodder, as well as grazing on cooperative meadows in Zvadka, Sumiaci, Pohorela, and other places. On the other hand, there is no one to graze cooperative sheep flocks; there is shortage of manpower; there is no interest in this job. At the same time, however, cooperatives are getting applications from organizations of the Union of Small-Scale Breeders for the allocation of areas that they will take care of themselves, keep up to snuff, work together, and will combine their flocks and arrange shepherds for them....

This situation demanded a rapid and optimal solution. The OPS in Banska Bystrica was dealing with increasingly frequent requests of private plot farmers, members of unified cooperative farms, and other citizens to be permitted to graze their sheep and cows, working hand in hand with agricultural organizations. On the basis of Public Notice No 57/1955, which regulates the utilization of common and commonly used grazing grounds, the OPS adjusted grazing fees for members of unified cooperative farms, workers of state farms, and citizens. The public notice amends and fixes fees for grazing cows and young animals, sheep, rams, goats, and lambs. In addition to paying the fee, the breeder must work a determined number of days without pay on improvement and recultivation of unified cooperative farms' or state farms' meadows.

These rules are being applied in our area; they provide the possibility to legally resolve such a situation, and there is no reason to circumvent either regulations or the cooperative, says Doctor of Law Peter Bacik, lawyer of the Victorious February Unified Cooperative Farm in Selcie in Banska Bystrica District.

It happens, namely, that some citizens, instead of coming to the cooperative to inform themselves about the possibility of grazing on and using poorly accessible terrain for contractual fattening or small-scale animal breeding, prefer getting hold of areas with fodder through various means. They say that cooperatives are allegedly not tilling the land and that they -- the small-scale breeders -- will be "saviors" of fallow land, that they will till it exemplarily and make use of it. Naturally, the contribution of small-scale breeders regarding supply is not negligible; it has its social importance, but it must not transcend valid laws and regulations.

BRIEFS

WRITERS UNIONS MEET IN GREECE -- A 3-day discussion between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union and representatives of the Progressive Greek Writers' Union devoted to the preparation of a protocol on cooperation between both organizations ended in Athens yesterday. Both unions agreed to exchange information about the activity and works of their respective authors and to cooperate in translating activities. The protocol on mutual cooperation will be signed in the second half of the current year. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

ADN CORRESPONDENT HANDCUFFED IN LOS ANGELES

AU142103 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 May 84 p 5

[Text] Los Angeles (ADN) -- Los Angeles Police temporarily detained ADN correspondent Horst Schaefer when he was to report on preparations for the Olympic games.

This is how the correspondent who had photographed the press center of the Olympic games from a slightly elevated expressway in the center of Los Angeles, described the incident. "For the first time in my professional career I was marched off in handcuffs. When I introduced myself to a patrolman as a GDR correspondent and produced my press cards, including a press pass issued by the Secret Service of the White House, he curtly termed this identification a forgery. The policeman impounded my photographic equipment and requested me to cross my hands behind my back. He searched me, forcibly twisted my arms on my back and finally handcuffed me."

During a ride in a police car through Los Angeles the correspondent was threatened that his films would be destroyed and that he would be locked up in the police jail. Finally he was again released after vehement protests without any explanation of details.

REAGAN'S CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY 'ADVENTUROUS'

DW110727 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 10 May 84

[Joerg Otto Washington dispatch]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan last night addressed the American people in a televised speech, in which he once again tried to justify the increasingly disputed and adventurous Central America policy of the White House. Here is a report by our Washington correspondent Joerg Otto:

What obviously mattered to the American President was to fan public feelings -- for a policy which is causing concern among large segments of the American people. The televised speech, which was relayed several hours ago, constitutes the preliminary culmination of a campaign which has been lasting for months now. What matters to the administration is to step up U.S. interference in Central American even further.

However, resistance exists in the American public ever since it became known that the U.S. intelligence service has played a considerable part in the mining of Nicaraguan ports and that U.S. military maneuvers in Central America increasingly assume the form of direct preparation for war. People correctly fear a new Vietnam in Central America.

This also has had its affect on the U.S. Congress. As is known, in the week preceding Easter, Congress members refused to approve additional military aid. Latest disclosures on direct cooperation between the Central Intelligence Agency and the death squads in El Salvador and on the way in which the U.S. intelligence services has masterminded the latest election farce in this Central American country corroberated the no of many Congress members.

However, the administration is trying to break this resistance. In his televised speech but also prior to it the President conjured up on any possible occasion the alleged Soviet and Cuban threat.

Nicaragua, which has to defend its toilsomely achieved freedom against attacks by the U.S. intelligence service and CIA-controlled terror gangs, was described as the aggressor. By distorting facts Reagan claimed that El Salvador was threatened by invasion and must be saved -- through American military aid, so be sure. Deputies with different views were called isolationists by Reagan. He urged Congress for a speedy approval of the funds demanded by him so that communism in Central America can be eradicated. What has to be understood by this was explained early this week by the under secretary of state for Central America at the U.S. State Department. Accordingly, the mining of the Nicaraguan ports was not a violation of international law but a legitimate act of self-defense. The counterrevolutionary gangs, which on behalf of the United States, attacked Nicaragua are not murderers, he said, but the best trump card of the United States for demands of blackmail vis-a-vis Nicaragua. And Langhorne Motley's blunt call for overthrowing the government in Managua was nothing but a democratic act. This kind of logic, translated into practical politics, is also regarded as adventurous and extremely dangerous by many Congress members. Immediately after the Reagan speech a Congress representative of the Democratic Party expressed his view over television. Congress member Michael Barnes directed himself against a policy that fans tension and the threat of war in Central America. What mattered rather was to put limits to direct military intervention by the United States. In cooperation with the so-called Contadora Group of states, the United States ought to strive for a diplomatic solution to the problems in Central America. When the U.S. Congress soon will cast its vote on the money requested by Reagan then it will be shown whether the realistically-minded forces are strong enough to make themselves prevail over the administration's militaristic line.

CPSU'S SOLOMENTSEV ARRIVES IN BERLIN 14 MAY

LD142010 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, led by its chairman Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo, arrived in Berlin today. It was greeted by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. In the afternoon, the delegation laid wreaths at the memorial to the Soviet heroes who died liberating Germany, and the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism. Afterward, the guests were received by Erich Mueckenberger for a discussion.

HAGER, CUBAN DELEGATION VIEW SCIENTIFIC POLICY

LD141959 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] A study delegation from the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party was received by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for an exchange of views. The subject was the work of the two parties in the sphere of science and higher education. The head of the Cuban delegation, Raimundo Espinosa Aguilera, candidate member of the Central Committee, thanked him for the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the SED's experiences in scientific policy. For this purpose the guests had spent several days in Magdeburg and Halle Bezirke and in Berlin.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH CUBA MEETS IN HAVANA

For reportage on the 12th joint Cuba-GDR Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation session held in Havana, and headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, including details of the final agreement, see the Cuba section of the 7 May, 11 May, and 15 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

TISCH, FINNISH CP HEAD: U.S. AGGRAVATES TENSION

LD141947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, 14 May (ADN) -- The SED and the Communist Party of Finland (SKP) agree on all basic issues of the international class struggle, above all the struggle for peace and disarmament. This was said by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Jouko Kajanoja, SKP chairman, in Helsinki today. The two sides strongly condemned the aggravation of international tensions by the most reactionary imperialist circles, above all the United States, which are attempting, in particular with the stationing of new U.S. first-strike missiles systems in West Europe, to alter the military-strategic balance in their favor. The politicians underlined that defense of peace and a halt to imperialist arms escalation are the most important international concerns of communists and all progressive people. According to the politicians, positive cooperation between the GDR and Finland and wide-ranging areas serves as an example of how productive relations of peaceful coexistence can be developed even under tense and complex international conditions, which can contribute to safeguarding and preserving peace.

CONSULTATIONS ON ECONOMIC PLANS BEGUN WITH CSSR

AU141436 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 84 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Consultations for the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-1990 between the GDR and CSSR started on Thursday [10 May] in Berlin. The participating delegations are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Svatopluk Potac, CPCZ Central Committee member, deputy premier, and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

The chairmen of the central planning organs stressed that with the consistent implementation of the agreements concluded by the party and state leaderships of the two countries good prerequisites had been created for the further shaping of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the next 5-year plan period and beyond.

In this connection they praised the measures adopted at the 26th meeting of the Joint GDR-CSSR Economic Committee in April of this year, above all, for further deepening the cooperation in olefin that has been successful for many years and the conclusion of a government agreement on cooperation in the robot technology field.

They agreed that the positive results and experiences from the successful cooperation of many years are the basis for the integration measures that have to be agreed anew in the process of plan coordination for the 1986-1990 period. The main thing here are the mutual deliveries of raw materials and fuels and further cooperation in the fields of chemistry, machine engineering, electrotechnology/electronics, the glass and ceramics industry, and the consumer goods sector.

Gerhard Schuerer and Svatopluk Potac stressed that in the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-1990, the main thing is to develop specialization and cooperation in research and production on a long-term basis to mutual advantage. Proceeding from this the principal thing is to continuously increase the goods exchange in the interest of strengthening the performance capacity of the national economies and the better supply of the people.

A comprehensive exchange of views occurred at the meetings on the measures taken in the two countries to improve management, planning, and economic cost accounting as well as accounts balancing.

The talks took place in a comradely atmosphere. Pavel Sadowsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, participated.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS IN SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION

DW150637 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 13 May 84

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] Cooperative farmers have made very good performances in spring cultivation. They want to make 1984 the year of the highest yields. Granted, it is known that speaking oracularly is not the right thing to do in agriculture prior to harvesting, but what can be said already now is that the cooperative farmers have done everything to make good preparations for the period of vegetation and the crops. This applies also and above all to the irrigation measures taken during the past few months. As you know, dear listeners, we have passed through two summers of extreme drought which have had adverse effects on the crops. This is why in the fall of last year it was decided to ward off the effects of such unusual weather conditions and to get as much water as possible on the fields on our own. In this, it was absolutely clear that in view of the fact that our economy is running at full speed we are not in a position to make additional investments for water reservoirs and irrigation installations. The government oriented toward small irrigation plants, which can be easily created under the local conditions. It draws attention to the full utilization of existing installations or to thier restoration.

Today, half a year later at the beginning of the new cultivation period, we may say that this appeal has met with a strong and highly pleasant response. What is aimed at in 1984 is to achieve a 300,000 hectar increase in the irrigated area. Up to now almost half of this acreage is under irrigation already. In Salzwedel Kreis, for instance, 16 small barrages and 46 makeshift barrages were set up. The materials needed for them are being made available by enterprises of the territory. Thus, barrage farmings and profile sheet metals are being produced by the VEB Altmaerkischer Maschinenbau. The Krinau VEB metal processing works manufactured barrage hydrometers and the forestry enterprise supplied barrage planks. There are similar examples in all kreise. Additional areas were irrigated through the damming up of brooks, the utilization of simple sprinkler installations, the clearing of mud from ponds, and the use of old wells. Everybody is guided by the fact that 15 decitons of grain units per hectare more were harvested on those areas on which water supply was regulated through sprinklers last year than on the non-sprinkled areas.

In Neubrandenburg Bezirk it is planned to sprinkle all areas for vegetable and early potato cultivation. Berlin has at its disposal 7,000 hectares of agricultural acreage, of which 2,000 hectares, including all vegetable acreage, are already artificially irrigated. Cooperative farmers thereby want to harvest 500 tons of vegetables more than last year. One of the experiences made in these successful irrigation activities, dear listeners, is the excellent functioning of territorial rationalization. The understanding cooperation between enterprises and state organs helps to achieve what the individual partners would not have been able to achieve by themselves. It also was shown that thousands of citizens have actively supported the irrigation activities in rural areas in the "Participate Competition."

Dear listeners, although we cannot produce the weather yet through our irrigation means, we are in a position to mitigate the consequences of extraordinary weather conditions. It actually has become customary in our country that whenever objectively difficult situations arise and are recognized then we are mobilizing our own forces and our country's reserves and we are taking our destiny into our own hands. The awareness of our joint (?striving) is a great experience which once again was fully confirmed during the irrigation activities.

NEUMANN SPEAKS AT COMMEMORATION OF LIBERATION

AU121800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 84 pp 3-4

[Speech given by Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Berlin on 8 May]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed audience: Today we commemorate the 39th anniversary of 8 May 1945 which brought to Europe the long-desired end of World War II. It is particularly timely to remember World War II and its lessons, especially in the present situation when imperialist forces are again exposing nations to the danger of a nuclear world inferno with their aggressive policy of strength.

The memory of 8 May 1945 requires every sensible person to strengthen the forces of peace and to tame those of war in order to preserve the world from a destructive nuclear inferno. All of us are dutybound to preserve peace, the most precious asset of mankind and to constantly consolidate the equal coexistence of states.

We Shall Never Forget the Heroic Deeds of the Liberators

It is with great pleasure that we welcome at our festive event Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. (prolonged, strong applause)

Our greetings go to the members of the party-state leadership, to the leading personalities of the parties and mass organizations as well as of the GDR National Front. (prolonged applause) We welcome the members of the diplomatic corps and all the participants in our festive event. (strong applause)

We convey particularly cordial greetings to Comrade Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; to Comrade Army General Mikhayl Zaitsev, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Comrade Colonel General Aleksey Lisichev, chief of the Political Administration; and to all Soviet comrades and friends present. (prolonged, strong applause)

From this festive event we greet and congratulate the great Soviet people, the CPSU, and the glorious Soviet Army on the day of the victory of the Great Fatherland War. (prolonged, strong applause)

We bow low our heads to the immense sacrifices which the Soviet people have made for the freedom and independence of their socialist homeland, for the liberation of the European peoples from the fascist yoke. We shall never forget the numerous heroic feats of the Soviet people also for the liberation of the German people. It is filled with grief that we remember all the sacrifices of the peoples in the anti-Hitler coalition and honor the courage of their sons and daughters who struggled bravely.

Together a Secure Barrier Against Imperialism

On the 39th anniversary of the liberation from fascism we convey fraternal militant greetings and congratulations to the officers and soldiers of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany who are here, in our homeland, in close comradeship in arms with the National People's Army [NVA] protecting the peaceful work of the GDR people. Jointly they form a secure barrier against those aggressive imperialist forces which do not want to be satisfied with the outcome of World War II and of postwar developments.

Our ardent greetings also go to all the Communists and citizens of the USSR who, as envoys of the Soviet people, are working in the GDR and are supporting the German working people in solving important tasks. (strong applause)

In a farsighted and principled manner the USSR opposes any exacerbation of the international situation. It selflessly fulfills its high responsibility for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. It is with strong hands that the Soviet Union carries forward the banner of peace. This provides a support for the aspirations of all peoples of this earth for firm security and social progress.

The SED Central Committee feels the deep urge to convey to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet people our heartfelt wishes for great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress. Our party, and all GDR people will also in the future do all they can to consolidate and deepen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. (prolonged applause)

In May 1945 the unconditional capitulation of the fascist wehrmacht in Berlin Karlshorst sealed the complete defeat of the fascist imperialist policy of aggression. For the second time in our century the aggressive policy of German monopolist capital and German militarism went bankrupt and brought down ruin and suffering on the common man.

The victory over fascism and militarism was the work of many peoples. Among the anti-Hitler coalition, the decisive battles of WW II were fought by the Soviet Union. It was the Soviet people who had to make the greatest sacrifices in order to help humanism and justice to win over fascist barbarousness. Part of these sacrifices were the loss of 20 million human lives, 1,710 destroyed towns and urban settlements, 70,000 demolished villages, the destruction of immense material assets, and the irretrievable loss of treasures of world culture.

The causes of the Second World War, its course and its lessons are today by no means accidentally the subject of historical falsification and lies. Reactionary forces are at work which want to abandon to oblivion the anti-Hitler coalition and the decisive role of the socialist Soviet Union in its victory.

Those who try to slander the USSR as a "center of evil" make a mockery of historical truth. Those who announce a policy of "crusades" and the intention of destroying socialism as it has been realized as a social system prove their intention to violently change the international balance of forces in their favor in order to establish themselves as a world policeman.

The policy of the Soviet Government, however, is distinguished by the identity of socialism and peace. This constitutes a strong peace-stabilizing force for the peoples, particularly in the present international situation. This encourages everyone to speak out against the danger of war and to defend the principles of peaceful coexistence.

To Pass on the Antifascists' Experiences to the Young Generation

New generations have grown up since the victory over Hitler fascism. Thanks to the peace preserving power of socialism they do not know the immense suffering and destructions of war from their own experiences. We, the older ones, some of whom have actively struggled for more than 50 years in the ranks of our Marxist-Leninist party are passing our experiences on to them. We know well the imperialist war and who is making it. This is why we timely and with united forces oppose the political-economic and ideological backgrounds of the imperialist aggressive preparations and their conduct of war.

We are dutybound and responsible for keeping alive the lessons of WW II, the memory of the victims of fascism and imperialism, but also that of the courageous deeds of the antifascists in the minds and hearts of future generations. Defense of the historical truth is a necessary ideological struggle for the present and future. It is from the antifascist resistance strugglers, the veterans of labor and struggle, from their fathers and mothers, the socialist school, no, from our entire society, that the youth of our country learn the truth about the course of history -- from which springs revolutionary action. The legacy of the strugglers against fascism, militarism, and war, is and always remains present in the minds of the workers, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and of all working people in the socialist German state.

It is part and parcel of the lessons of WW II that socialism is capable of effectively defending itself against aggressors. The international authority of the USSR was strengthened by the victory in the Great Fatherland War. New forces opposing war and any restoration of imperialist oppression sprang from this victory, from the political will of the liberated peoples. The socialist world system and the community of socialist states emerged. The imperialist colonial system disintegrated and the general crisis of capitalism deepened.

Military Balance Is a Factor for Peace

History has proved the all-round strength of socialism. Among its significant achievements are that it has established an approximate military balance which turns out to be an important factor of peace. It helps sober up those who would like to reverse the wheel of history with arbitrary actions, threats, and armed force.

The path of the socialist German state itself bears witness to the changes that took place in the wake of the victory over fascism and militarism and as a result of the actions of the nations of our continent liberated from oppression and exploitation. What the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council has said applies today as it did 10 years ago:

"If today we are living in a flourishing socialist state which has been recognized internationally, if we are confidently looking into the future in view of our successes, then we wish to particularly emphasize a major historical truth: It was the heroic struggle of the Soviet people that liberated our people from fascism and opened up for them the chance to embark upon the road of progress. The development of our GDR was and is unthinkable without the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union.

"This irrefutable principle of our policy has deep roots in the struggles of the finest sons of the German workers class who since the Great October Socialist Revolution have declared themselves for the party and state of Lenin, because these embodied the future of mankind. It was in that spirit that in 1945 they embarked upon deeply implanting the friendship with the Soviet Union in the hearts and minds of our people."

The Soviet Union, itself still bleeding from the wounds of war, rendered immensely great assistance to the German people in overcoming starvation and the bad material and spiritual consequences of fascism and war. We shall never forget this in profound gratitude.

Friendship Alliance Became Stable Foundation of Our Policy

In order to seize the opportunity of building a new life which was offered the German workers class with the defeat of fascism and militarism, it needed a united leadership able to show to the working people in towns and the countryside the direction and aim of their struggle. In April 1946 the KPD and the Social Democratic Party of Germany united in the SED after intensive political-ideological clarification processes. Now there existed a leading force resolved to draw the proper lessons from the past and determined to proceed on an antifascist-democratic path, on the path of socialist building to a happy and peaceful future.

Out of the unity of the workers class and the development of the power and the joint action of the working people arose our strength which made possible the removal of imperialism and militarism -- both root and branch. Against all resistance and pessimistic forcasts our new order developed steadily, grew in strength, and proved every day anew its invincible vitality.

The correctness of the tenet that anticommunism is the fundamental folly of our age has guided millions of people to German-Soviet friendship. With the elimination of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism profound changes in mental attitude took place. A process started that united the peoples of the GDR and the USSR in an unbreakable alliance of friendship. The fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR became the stable foundation of our whole policy.

With the treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975 the foundations were laid for fruitful common activities in all sectors of life, which extend beyond the year 2,000. No month nor day passes without new evidence of the further shaping and deepening of the fraternal togetherness of our peoples, which serves peace and socialism.

Where 4 decades ago German fascism and militarism sowed death and destruction, today the working people are ruling. They have decided once and for all in favor of socialism and have given themselves a constitution that has turned this volition into supreme law. Thus, Article Eight says inter alia:

"The generally recognized rules of international law serving peace and the peaceful cooperation of the peoples are binding for the state power and for every citizen. The GDR will never undertake a predatory war nor use its armed forces against the freedom of another people."

To this we adhere, resolutely, and aware of our strength! (strong applause)

Respected Member of the International Community of States

The agreement between words and deeds of peace requires us to display active solidarity with all forces of peace, of democracy, and of social progress. The creative achievements of our people who were liberated from exploitation and oppression have made the GDR a respected member of the international community of state and nations. At the side of reliable friends, our Republic is making sensible use of its weight and its authority which it acquired in 3 and 1/2 decades of successful development. In international relations it is working against war and the use of force, for peaceful cooperation with equal rights to mutual benefit, and it is striving for an equal measure of security for all states. The GDR people have made good use of the opportunity that was opened for them on 8 May 1945, in the spirit of the legacy of the fighters against war and fascism.

From the first day of its existence the Soviet state has waged a consistent struggle for a firm peace, for the security of the peoples, and for the peaceful coexistence of all states. Endeavoring to prevent a new world war, the Soviet Union submitted as early as in the 1930's proposals for establishing a collective security system. During the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against German militarism and fascism the USSR's diplomatic endeavors were at the same time also focused on the aim to establish reliable guarantees for the security of the peoples in a postwar Europe. Thanks to the Soviet initiatives the decisions of the powers allied in the war against fascism at the conferences of Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam laid a well-constructed foundation for the future peaceful work of the European states in a climate of security and of peace. These historical agreements also bear the signatures of American presidents. Particularly today this should not be forgotten by anyone.

Postwar Order of Europe Must Not Be Called Into Question

It is primarily the imperturbable striving for detente of socialism to which the people owe the fact that the process of European security and cooperation was set into motion. With the signing of the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki the highest representatives of the states and governments of Europe, the United States, and Canada put their signature under a document which makes the principles of peaceful coexistence the charter of relations between states with different social systems.

Thus, the results of the postwar developments were confirmed. Detente has brought great benefits for all peoples and states.

It is dangerous and disastrous for the people not only of our own continent that today the most aggressive forces of imperialism are attempting to draw back from adopted commitments, and call into question the postwar order in Europe. The unqualified recognition of and respect for the political and territorial realities of World War II and of the postwar order in Europe are the yardstick for determining whether a state's policy does in fact serve peace, and thus the foremost vital interest of the people. He who vociferously speaks of an unacceptable division of Europe, he who -- failing to recognize all the realities -- wants to "unite" this continent in accordance with his wishes and ideas, and in so doing reverts to the revanchist thinking of the 1950's, must be told that such unrealistic intentions are in direct contradiction to the Potsdam Agreement. They are incompatible with the Helsinki Final Act and with all those basic treaties that have been concluded between socialist and capitalist states in Europe, including the FRG.

Together With All Those Who Sincerely Want Peace

With their peace policy and their strength for peace [Friedenskraft] the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community are making every conceivable effort to spare mankind the fate of perishing in a nuclear war. Today there is no more important task that this. In order to resolve it, we go along with anyone who honestly wants peace. We are for detente instead of confrontation, for halting the arms race instead of constant new rounds of armament, we are for improving international relations and for mutually advantageous cooperation.

No one can ignore the fact that the absolutely unjustified deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe has further exacerbated the already complicated international situation. Thereby the approximate military balance is to be changed to the detriment of the USSR and its allies. The Western advocates of a nuclear first strike, of a "limited" nuclear war believe that they can again speak to the peoples in the language of the "policy of strength." Though this is without any hope for success, it is nevertheless adventurist and dangerous. There must not be, nor will there be, a military superiority of NATO. That is why we have taken the necessary countermeasures in response to the deployment of the new American nuclear weapons. And they effectively contribute to the curbing of those who in their striving for world domination jeopardize Europe's future.

GDR Fully Supports USSR Proposals for Improving the International Situation

The negative development of the international situation continues to give cause for concern, but it is not irreversible. It is not only necessary, but also possible to change it for the better again. To this end the USSR and the other states of the socialist community are casting onto the scales the weight of their constructive, unswerving peace policy. They rely on their tremendous potential and on the fact that the aims of their peace policy are in line with the actual vital interests of all peoples.

Millions and millions of people on all continents again and again demonstrates through powerful actions their firm determination to defend peace, to achieve security for all, to restrain those who are taking the calculated risk of turning our planet into a radioactive desert.

We highly assess and fully support the far-reaching peace initiatives of the USSR which it has launched particularly in this present situation. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has submitted new specific proposals in this respect. What is needed is measurable progress in disarmament, the return of the United States to the road of detente, and the shaping of peaceful relations between states with different social systems. His proposals offer favorable possibilities to attain these objectives.

Fraternally allied with the Soviet Union, the strongest peace power in the world, the GDR will always do everything to live up to its internationalist responsibility, it will always make its contribution to preserve for the peoples the prospect of a peaceful future.

There is no reasonable alternative in the nuclear age to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The states of the socialist community are seeking to achieve, through honest and constructive negotiations, agreements that lead away from confrontation to lasting peace, disarmament, and detente. We are against mock negotiations, because they only serve as a cloak for the feverish continuation of the intensive arms buildup. Time is pressing. It demands the readiness of the U.S. Administration to eliminate the barriers to genuine negotiations on the reduction of nuclear weapons, set up by its missile deployment.

In the Prague declaration of January 1983 and the Moscow Declaration of June 1983 the socialist states proposed feasible steps for securing peace. These proposals will remain on the table, and today they are even more topical than at that time. The conclusion of an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states on the non-use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations is of particular importance.

Following the example of the Soviet Union, all states possessing nuclear weapons should declare their binding renunciation of first use. No less important are our proposals which aim at a general freezing and reduction of arms budgets, creating nuclear weapon-free zones and corridors, and at the actual liberation of Europe and the world from chemical weapons.

We promote the peaceful cooperation of all peoples by making an active influence on international dialogue on the basic questions of mankind for the defense of peace. The socialist German state demonstrates its good will through concrete proposals in the interest of positive results in all bodies of international multilateral cooperation. We are very serious about doing everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. This principle determined our attitude in the United Nations and at the Geneva disarmament conference, at the Stockholm conference, and at the Vienna negotiations. That is our constructive and reasonable peace course.

We Favor Political Dialogue With the FRG in the Future Too

In the relations between the GDR and FRG, too, the securing of peace is the paramount question. The existence of two sovereign German states that are independent of each other and belong to two opposing military alliances is one of the realities in the world.

In their social development and in their relationship to the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement both states took opposite paths, as is known. The duty to do everything to prevent a renewed war from German soil is imposed on both of them by the always present lessons from World War II and the decisions of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The GDR has conscientiously fulfilled this responsibility in all respects. It has fulfilled the Potsdam Agreement. In accordance with its peace doctrine and its readiness to achieve normal relations of peaceful coexistence it will continue to be interested in political dialogue, in mutually advantageous cooperation. In this connection it is acting in accordance with the knowledge that the shaping of peaceful relations between both German states is not insignificant for Europe.

Especially on the 39th anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism the question about the guarantees which the FRG offers to ensure that no new war will emanate from its territory arises more emphatically than ever before. We feel that this question is justified due to the situation caused by the continuation of the deployment of new American first-strike weapons. It refutes the verbal peace statements of those governing in Bonn.

Concern About Revanchism and a Confrontation Course

The attitude and the policy of influential forces of our Western neighboring country are expressed by the fact that also this year they are carefully avoiding the celebration of 8 May as the day of liberation. On the other hand, numerous revanchist mass events will take place in May and June which are quite openly directed against the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, and other socialist countries. Even leading representatives of the FRG are stirring about in the dirty broth of revanchism. At the so-called "Sudeten German Day" in Munich, the "Day of the Upper Silesians" in Essen, the meeting of the so-called "Association of Banat Swabians" in Ulm, the meeting of the "Association of Bessarabian Germans" in Stuttgart, and at other meetings of this kind the erroneous belief in a "Pan-German reich" is abused to create hatred among nations.

These and other phenomena of anti-Sovietism and nationalism cause concern. This is the way the democratic and peace-loving forces in the FRG feel. Even the western neighboring states of the Federal Republic follow with concern the expanding neo-Nazi activities. No one can ignore to what extent the FRG is involved in the aggravated confrontation course of the United States. In this it has the illusory hope of being able to profit from this in the foreign political field.

The disputes on these decisive questions have entered a new phase in the FRG. Political personalities who are in favor of a realistic approach to the urgent questions of international politics, who are supporting detente and normal relations between capitalist and socialist states are opposed by other forces that are for increased confrontation. About 50 years ago Heinrich Mann wrote: "The conquering of peace will remain among the most difficult of tasks for a long time and much struggle will be necessary to make a reconciliatory spirit prevail." This is proven by the reality in the FRG.

To Meet the 35th GDR Anniversary With Creative Labor Feats

The GDR working people are implementing their will to secure peace, democracy, and socialism with creative labor feats for the all-round strengthening of the socialist state. Man has the chance to freely determine his destiny in a society which is free of exploitation and oppression. This proves to be an inexhaustible source of strength for the increasing capability and strength of our state. Man in the socialist society is not only the master of the economic processes in which he daily participates in a creative manner, he likewise shares in the political decisions of the state and in their implementation.

Past national economic, social, and cultural results reaffirm our confidence that with their competition initiatives, and other activities the working people will transform the 35th year of the GDR into one of the most successful years in the history of our worker-peasant state.

All state and economic organs are focussing their efforts on achieving this objective. What is important is a further increase in labor productivity and economic efficiency. Events are distinguished by qualitatively new steps for an all-round intensification of production. The rapid utilization of scientific-technical results for a reduction in production input, for increasing thrift in the consumption of power and materials, saving working hours, and cutting prime production costs are central to the work of the state-owned combines, plants, and enterprises of all forms of ownership. We are convinced that they will comprehensively fulfill their tasks and, in addition, will purposefully explore new reserves.

On the 39th anniversary of the liberation from fascism and war the GDR people are able to note with profound conviction: We have drawn the correct lessons from WW II.

The Election Mirrored the Unity of People, Party, and State

The course pursued by the party of the united workers class has been proven correct. It is aimed, as was decided at the 10th SED Congress, at the further shaping of the developed socialist society, at strengthening socialist state power, and at securing peace, the key condition for the happiness and prosperity of all the citizens of our country. This awareness of a firm political-moral unity of people, party, and state is reflected in the results of the elections of 6 May.

The citizens of our country unanimously cast their votes for the candidates of the GDR National Front and imposingly professed their adherence to our socialist fatherland, to our course of peace and socialism. They expressed their determination to further successfully implement the policy of the party of the workers class, which is being upheld and fashioned by all the social forces united in the National Front. It is in this alliance which has been tempered by decades of experience where the strength rests to also cope with the tasks of the near future for the benefit of both the people and the individual.

In preparing for the local elections and in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, the workers have achieved a great deal in industry, construction, and agriculture, as well as in other fields. This is also expressed in the good economic results of the first 4 months of 1984. Through high performances in socialist competition the produced national income rose by 5 percent. In the industrial ministries sector net production rose by 7.8 percent and labor productivity by 6.9 percent. The plan for production of industrial goods was exceeded by M1.7 billion. In the implementation of the socio-political program 63,983 apartments were either built or modernized. The agricultural producer cooperatives and state-owned farms fulfilled and exceeded the state plan targets for slaughtered cattle, milk, and eggs. We are purposefully developing our scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, are deepening the mutual integration process, and are enhancing its national economic effectiveness.

The GDR for Peace in Word and Deed

It is from this place that we express gratitude and recognition to the workers class, to all working people in the towns and countryside for their fine contributions to the successful implementation of the political and economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress (prolonged, strong applause).

This course gives to the peoples of the world the certainty that today, in the heart of Europe, there is a socialist German state which supports in word and deed peace and social progress, coexistence of peoples in equality of right and mutual respect. The GDR is ready to work together with all peace forces in a broad coalition of reason to reject confrontation and arms build-up, in order to promote peaceful coexistence and the balanced reduction of arms potentials.

In contrast to the insecurity and crises which spring from the imperialist system, the socialist GDR is developing stably and continuously at home and in foreign policy. Even under the aggravated conditions of the international class struggle the GDR is a reliable bulwark of the Warsaw Pact states.

On the basis of the principles of equality and equal security we shall focus all our energy on preserving the world from nuclear blackmail and from a nuclear missile war.

Our militant greetings from this festive event go to the party and country of Lenin, the daring builder of communism and courageous banner bearer of peace throughout the world.

Long live the inviolable fraternal alliance, the militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU (long lasting, strong applause)!

In the struggle for socialism and peace -- onward to the 35th anniversary of the GDR! (long lasting, strong applause)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSL -- Today in Berlin an agreement on further cooperation was signed between the CDU and the Czechoslovak's People's Party (CSL). The document bears the signatures of the party chairmen, Gerald Goetting and Zbynek Zalman. Both welcomed the close relations between the GDR and the CSSR in all spheres of social life. At the same time they underlined their full support for the Soviet peace initiatives. The foremost goal of socialist foreign policy was to solve all contentious issues by peaceful means through serious, equal, and concrete negotiations. Gerald Goetting and Zbynek Zalman approved in this respect treaties on the renunciation of the first-use of nuclear weapons and on reducing military expenditure. Chemical armaments should also be eliminated and nuclear-free zones should be created in Europe. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- Beijing, 13 May (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation in television has been signed in Beijing between the State Committee of Television of the GDR and the Ministry of Radio and Television of the People's Republic of China. The signatories were Heinz Adameck, chairman of the State Committee of Television of the GDR, and Xie Wenqing, acting minister of radio and television of China. The agreement is aimed at the expansion of cooperation. Its purpose is to strengthen the exchange of historical and biographical films, television drama, scientific programs, childrens' films, cartoons, and sports programs. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 13 May 84 LD]

USSR NOC DECISION FINAL, PROBLEMS NOT NEW

LD141541 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 May 84

[Correspondent Ilona Baranyai's report from Moscow]

[Text] The chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee at his press conference this morning declared that the decision of the committee is final; it does not consider possible the participation of Soviet sportsmen at the Los Angeles Olympic games. Marat Gramov said that 2 years ago they had called the attention of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] to the problems that could be experienced in the preparations. The comments of the Soviet Olympic Committee made this year at the Lausanne talks because of the artificially fanned anti-Soviet atmosphere, the activation of the various anti-Soviet groups and the discriminatory measures against Soviet sportsmen, both the Los Angeles organizing committee and the IOC recognized as justified. Following this the American State Department, in its communication with the Soviet representation in Washington, claimed that the Moscow stance was groundless. It added that the organizing committee was a private body and it had no right to undertake any obligation. Besides this the representative of the State Department also said that the American Government could not control the activities of groups demanding the banning of the Soviet sportsmen. This group, as is well known, intended to create an atmosphere that would have been intolerable to Soviet sportsmen.

The Soviet sportsmen have prepared for the Olympic games. Had they not wanted to participate, they would not have paid several million dollars for expenses. Gramov stated that the Soviet sportsmen and sporting organs regret that their participation in the Los Angeles Olympic games has not been made possible, but the Reagan government has done everything possible since last March to keep them away from the games. Gramov particularly emphasized that the decision does not mean the boycott of the Olympics, it does not contain conditions, and the Soviet Union would comply with the R4 million delivery agreement with Los Angeles. The Soviet Olympic Committee merely exercized its right as a national Olympic organ to stay away from the games.

VERESS DEPARTS FOR CEMA COMMITTEE MEETING

LD141830 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress Monday left for Moscow to attend the session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Foreign Trade.

MAROTHY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 14 MAY

LD141105 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- A Budapest party delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, left for a four-day visit to Moscow Monday, on the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Committee.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Bagor Borbely, secretary of the Budapest party committee. Present was Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

PARTY JOURNAL ON INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALIZATION

AU101430 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian No 4, Apr 84 pp 30-42

[Katalin Bossanyi article under rubric "Review": "The Experiences of Enterprises That Have Become Independent; Lessons, Tensions, Dilemmas"]

[Text] In the middle of 1980 a decentralization initiated from above, based on central decisions began in the main branches of industry and primarily the processing industry, as well as a few decisive areas of services, one that has been continuing to this day. In coordination with the reform of branch macromanagement and internal enterprise organization and incentives, by the creation of new small organizations and parallel with the expansion of more flexible entrepreneurial forms, there has been an extensive organizational modernization. Under the impact of this, there were by 1 January 1984 220 new organizations in industry, the building materials industry, and transportation, and 150 small and medium-size enterprises in the sphere of services for the public, mainly as a result of splitting up horizontally-structured trusts and large enterprises and by making factory units and plants independent. The new organizations employ approximately 480,000-500,000 people.

The most notable changes took place in the food industry: The tobacco, wine, beer, sugar, and confectionery industries, as well as the poultry and canning industries, had been decentralized by the end of 1982 and the alcohol industry had been split up by 1 January this year. Thus, together with the agricultural appliance trading enterprises, which have also been split up, 79 new enterprises have come about in this branch. In the building materials industry, 18 new enterprises have been established, and, of the trusts belonging to the transportation portfolio, the Roadbuilding Trust was dissolved as early as in 1980 and the Volan Trust was organized into 24 independent enterprises on 1 January 1984. Largely council-controlled small enterprises have come about through a decentralization of GELKA [Electrical Maintenance Enterprise of the Machine Industry] and AFIT [Industrial Trust for Auto Maintenance] and an organizational modernization of JAVSZER [acronym as published]. The Hungarian Coalmining Trust was dissolved already in the first wave of the organizational changes, while there was an organizational change that was less than was possible and necessary but one that nevertheless created all the greater a tempest in the machine industry and light industry: 21 machine industry and 4 clothing industry enterprises had become independent by the end of 1982 and the enterprises of the Csepel Works Trust began an independent life last year.

Organizational Changes of Epoch-Making Significance

The scale of the organizational development and the pace of its acceleration alike show that changes of epoch-making significance in economic life are involved. Because TARSADALMI SZEMLE has published analyses by prominent experts on the reasons for the further development of the enterprise organizational system on several occasions in recent years, I would like to broach one of the fundamental questions only to draw attention to it: What does economic policy expect from the implementation of these changes, which can properly be called radical ones?

Primarily economic clear-sightedness! -- the fact that the organizational form of trust, or enterprise should not blot out actual effectiveness, that it should become clear to what extent an activity is profitable, or makes a loss.

Second, it expects a dissolution of the organizationally centralized state of the processing industry in order that, with the development of an enterprise dimension structure that is better adapted to tasks -- the creation of small and medium-size enterprises -- there should be those that tackle a more rational division of labor, cooperation, and the background industrial tasks that have been wanting to date. Last, it is tried to have as many enterprises as possible come closer to life and directly feel market effects through independent economic activity so that this should improve the adaptability and competitiveness of the processing industry as a whole.

Setting this threefold requirement unequivocally shows that what was and is still needed today is not a revision of the large enterprise structure in general, for in every industrially developed country it is precisely the efficient large organizations that constitute the backbone, the component that bears the burdens of the economy. In the capitalist countries today, the protracted recession has increasingly strengthened organizational centralization and -- to ensure a long-term utilization of the industrial potential and partly for employment policy reasons -- the state particularly guarantees the protection of large industrial organizations that have run into trouble for various reasons. (Admittedly, such rehabilitation decisions are linked to tough internal overhauling programs and structural transformations.) It is a worldwide phenomenon that centralization and decentralization occur simultaneously. However, such processes take place primarily to take better advantage of market effects and capital and do not present themselves as an organizational issue.

Apart from this, there are of course industrial branch-vocational characteristics that justify, as a matter of course, the existence of large industrial organizations and the strengthening of internal vocational integration. The automobile industry, energy related machinery production, individual branches of electronics, the petrochemical branches, and metallurgy are typical examples of this, with the amplification that the "giant organizations" operating in these areas can only profit from the advantages inherent in large organizations -- mainly the concentration of intellectual and material assets -- and use their extensive market organization to good account together with a complementary supplier back-up industry and a "ring" of partner enterprises competing with each other.

The lopsidedness of Hungarian industry originated precisely from the fact that there was either a total lack of small and medium-size enterprises able to fulfill these tasks economically or they operated in a narrow area that led to the development of converse monopolistic positions. Large enterprises were therefore forced to organize also complementary tasks that led in the long run to increased production costs and the creation of parallel and unused capacities.

In themselves, the new organizational solutions can create only an opportunity, a framework for a more entrepreneurial economic attitude, for the realization of the demands on organizational changes. Apart from the organizational conditions, how a person is able to take advantage of the greater scope for maneuvering largely depends, among other things, on regulatory and motivational conditions and, not least, on the expertise of the managers of the new organization and the performance of the entire collective. Nonetheless, the conditions pertaining at the commencement circumscribe in many respects the later development as well. For this very reason, the methods of decentralization, the ways it promotes or hampers the further economic activity of separated enterprises, and the extent to which it creates the socioeconomic and personnel conditions for a realistic independence are of particular importance.

The experiences of the last 3 years -- although they are as yet limited in many respects -- indicate that the organizational separations and detachments have for the most part initiated favorable developments. The decentralization has brought to the surface, made visible, some long-standing tensions with regard to macromanagement, motivation, and management and has created certain new conflicts as well. This is a topic of simultaneous polemics between the highest authorities, the vocational ministries, and the forums that represent particular interests.

Two extreme approaches are noticeable in the polemics. One view regards decentralization as the cardinal remedy for our economic ailments, while, according to the other extreme, subjective considerations and a campaign character have predominated lately in this process instead of well-considered decisions. No matter how paradoxical this may seem, these two views stem from identical roots. The overestimation of the organizational changes, a one-sided emphasis on their favorable effects, has been brought about by the fact that the measures were overdue. Now, however -- to make good the delay -- the series of simultaneous measures could unavoidably become a campaign, which could be further strengthened by the direction of the organizational modernization (the fact that the changes are initiated "from above and from outside" and not "from within").

The emotions over decentralization were necessarily brought about also by the fact that the process inevitably asserts itself through conflict; the interests of not only individual groups of managers and enterprises, but industrial branch and regional interests also may clash with the concepts of the supreme authorities. In this respect, decentralization has become a particular battlefield -- taken in an economic and sociological sense -- for the assertion of interests and a criterion for the democratization of macromanagement and enterprise management. Therefore, when I attempt -- without claiming to exhaust the subject -- to sum up, on the basis of an appraisal of supreme authorities and the views of enterprises, the first experiences of the process of gaining independence, I intend to make clear these conflicts of interests, conditions of power and strength, disputable methods of apportionment, and the possible ways of preparation and orientation as well.

Improving Economic Activity Under More Difficult Conditions

According to Ministry of Finance data -- data are available only for the organizational changes that took place before the end of 1982 -- the overwhelming majority of the enterprises that have become independent were among the organs engaged in economic activity that was relatively inefficient, but with an above-average wage level. In 1979, their share of the overall resources of the branches in question was considerably higher (15.7 percent) then of the overall results (8.5 percent), while their wage level exceeded the branch average by more than 16 percent. It is characteristic of the reorganized enterprises that they are relatively export-oriented: In 1979, 15.5 percent of all exports to capitalist countries was realized in this sphere.

In 1980-82, the results shown by audits increased more dynamically -- by 46.5 percent -- in the decentralized enterprises than in all of the economic units of their branches, and the increase was continuous despite the fact that both external and internal conditions became more difficult in the meantime. Most of the enterprises that have become independent (approximately 60 percent of them) increased their profits in 1982 as well -- at least in the area for which data are available. However, the difficulties of the more tense economic situation and of adaptation are reflected in the fact that in 1981, three of the enterprises that had recently become independent showed a loss, in 1982 already six, and according to preliminary calculations based on economic activity in 1983, this sphere will continue to expand considerably.

Between 1980 and 1982, profits in relation to resources also developed more favorably in reorganized enterprises than in the enterprises as a whole. (For example, in 1982 it improved from 7.2 percent to 7.4 percent in the decentralized enterprises, while there was a decline in the enterprises as a whole.) With the exception of food industry enterprises, which are most exposed to the effects of the world market, independent enterprises' exports to capitalist countries also increased dynamically: Compared with the previous year exports increased 10.7 percent in 1982, while the branches showed only a development of 6.8 percent on average.

Taken on the whole, the efficiency and organization of the enterprises that have become independent have improved. Their economic management has become more flexible, the reorganization of their product structure has accelerated, the sphere and forms of their new business relations have expanded, they have used materials and equipment more rationally, and they are trying out, within the framework of regulation possibilities, new and more stimulating internal incentive solutions. There are, however, very great differences among processing and industrial branches, and the attitude of enterprises is more differentiated than it used to be within industrial branches and groups of enterprises as well. Therefore, it pays to become more closely acquainted with the characteristics and differences between a few industrial branches.

The food industry has been affected on the broadest scale by the structural changes: With the exception of the monopolistic organizations -- the bread grain industry, the meat industry, and so forth -- justifiably exempted for strategic considerations of the people's economy, virtually all horizontally-structured trusts and large enterprises have been decentralized. In the opinion of both the supreme authorities and the enterprises concerned, the separation in the food industry involved the least organizational, personnel, and economic conflicts.

A key role was played in this by the fact that -- although the decentralization was initiated "from above" here as well -- the great majority of enterprises considered themselves ready and prepared for independent economic activity. The bulk of the trusts had a limited responsibility and therefore -- compared, for instance, with similar organizations in the machine industry and building materials industry -- their enterprises also had greater independence even previously. Their aim to become independent was strengthened also by the fact that, by virtue of their regional vocational characteristics, independent trade, production-organizational, and cooperation departments had developed even prior to the decision. And, although there are complaints about a shortage of experts in the food industry compared with other branches it was here that they have most quickly succeeded in replenishing the cadre of employees indispensable for the growing tasks with experts trained by the enterprises themselves, or with well-known and recognized experts from the branch in a broader sense. (This is borne out also by the fact that, following the dissolution of the former trust centers, it was not necessary to place a single expert on the "availability list" and no one appealed with a personal labor affair grievance to an arbitration tribunal, or political-social forum, either.)

Another factor that contributed to the relatively trouble-free implementation of the structural changes in the food industry was the fact these decisions were fairly well prepared and did not drag on for a long time. At the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, an executive committee was set up to direct the organizational changes; its concepts were coordinated with the heads of trusts and large enterprises and, separately, with the heads of enterprises that have become independent, of course. That was why they have succeeded in resolving the most sensitive issue of structural changes -- the disputes over the division of assets -- "intramurally," or in coming to terms within a relatively short time on the form of a settlement with the supreme authorities and the banks. (This did not take place in quite the same way in the machine industry and the building materials industry, for instance.)

Of course, this does not mean that there were not occasional disputes about the division of assets, which determined the beginning of the economic activity and its continuation. The food industry enterprises whose development coincided in time with the decentralization found thmselves in a more favorable position from a technical viewpoint than their partner enterprises, but they were confronted by extremely difficult, almost impossible problems in an economic sense, because their capital burdens -- credits and interest payments -- were determined according to the profits of the original organization and not each enterprise that had become independent. Nor could they charge for their investment costs.

This recurring problem in the course of the organizational development in the food industry was very rapidly resolved. Here one can state without exaggeration -- the favorable socioeconomic estimation of the foodstuffs economy, but also the expertise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and, in some cases, its better negotiating positions than those of other ministries played a role. Thus, the credit repayment obligations of the Kaba Sugar Factory and the Borsod Beer Brewery and now, with the separation of the alcohol industry, of the Szabadegyhaz investment project have been very rapidly rephased and a state subsidy has been granted for the investment project intended to develop exports to capitalist countries at the Gyor Biscuit and Wafer Factory, which has also become independent. Owing to this, not a single economic unit has become one with a loss of substance [aladhianu], or deficit.

Still, what characterizes the economic activity of the independent food industry enterprises, they achieved a sudden increase in production and profits in the first 1-2 years. In addition to the possibilities opened up by becoming independent, the compulsion to prove themselves, as well as the fact that the food industry enterprises were able to switch to agricultural regulation, constituted key factors in this. Developing novel market relations with agricultural enterprises and domestic and foreign trade organs has become general. It is characteristic of the entire branch that the partners conclude contracts that involve concern for the final products, which calls repeated attention to possibilities for improving effectiveness inherent in vertical integrations. These encompass joint investments with producers and the development of a joint business network and direct sales with small-scale trade. (Because it is possible to share the wholesale trade price margin in this way, this not only enhances demand, but also reduces prices.)

The dynamic development of the first 2 years came to a halt somewhat last year, partly because enterprises have exhausted reserves that could be rapidly mobilized and partly because world market sales conditions have become more difficult, and the drought also limited their possibilities.

The operation to date of the independent food industry enterprises provides a few thought-provoking lessons that can be understood to have a bearing on the rest of the industrial branches. It already emerged in the first year in which enterprises were being made independent, that the various coordinating organs created in place of the trusts restrict the enterprises initiative capability and the development of competition. This happened, for instance, with regard to the regional organization of the procurement of sugar beet. Since prices are regulated by the state -- with consideration for the endowments of factories -- it would be possible to reduce these restrictions. In the managing council of the joint concern of beer industry enterprises, the voting ratio developed on the basis of the asset deposit subject to the gross production value makes it doubtful that smaller plants will be able to have a substantive say in decisions. The exports of wine industry enterprises to capitalist countries are transacted by a joint enterprise of vineyards.

The export income appears in the balance sheet report of Hungarovin, so that this enterprise is the recipient of export allowances as well. And although it shares subsidies with the producers -- according to those concerned -- this apportionment does not seem to be an equitable one.

It is a characteristic feature in general that the independent enterprises try to shift tasks onto the coordinating organ or joint enterprise, not so much out of economic considerations but rather out of convenience, or for lack of a competent local team of experts. This obviously dampens the market sensitivity of the independent enterprises. It is a typical example that in certain regions attempts are made to coordinate prices and divide up markets geographically among counties although this is against the regulations. In addition to the lack of a suitable direct economic incentive and competition, the occasional approval of county administrative and political organs also plays a role in this attitude. A peculiar phenomenon can be experienced: Previously -- and this was the favorable case -- trusts represented industrial branch interests and fulfilled a specific interest-transmitting role in coordinating the interests of the people's economy and trust enterprises. Now, however, enterprise interests manifest themselves as regional interests, or regional leaders for various reasons claim direct rights of management and the right to have a say in the life of enterprises that have just become independent. This ranges from "lobbying" for developments to attempts to designate procurement areas by administrative means. And it happens that they object to processing enterprises entering into joint business deals with agricultural producers outside the county.

Decentralization in the building materials industry affected a considerably narrower area than in the food industry, although the process cannot yet be regarded as completed, not least because it has so far left intact construction [kivitelezo] enterprises (including those of counties) and special industrial enterprises, among which there would indeed be a very real need for genuine competition. Nonetheless, because of a few effects with a fairly general validity, it is justified to briefly review their experiences to date. To begin with, we will note that although there are only 18 new organizations, the effect of them within the building materials industry is relatively great, because they account for 18.2 percent of the branch's production, 23 percent of its staff, and more than half of its exports to capitalist countries. And if you add to this the fact that the new enterprises are the most profitable ones of the building materials industry -- their profitability varies between 35 and 50 percent -- it can be seen that the organizational changes here have been applied to a well-managed area of enterprises.

Partly because of a limitation of investments and partly because of a broader sphere of producers with similar profiles, noticeable competition developed in their sphere of operation in the past 1-2 years. This is true of the fine ceramics industry as much as of the building joinery industry, and market effects are strengthening in the sphere of the independent glass factories and asbestos cement production as well. For instance, as a result of the decentralization of the Building Joiner Industrial Enterprise, the former sister enterprises, which are now already competing with each other as well, have reduced the prices of their old products and have speeded up the development of new ones.

It should be noted that, despite the changes of regulators, the enterprises that have become independent in the building materials industry have increased their profits in the past 2 years. Only one enterprise -- the Romhany Building Ceramics Factory -- has a development fund deficit, although some of them are wrestling with liquidation difficulties because of some more intensive transportation and building industrial problems. And one enterprise -- the Budapest porcelain factory, had to be refloated. But this was not caused by making it independent.

Compared with the changes that have been made in other areas of the people's economy, the organizational decentralization applied, as far as its dimension was concerned, to a considerably narrower sphere in the machine industry and the light industry, although more forceful shifts would have been called for precisely in these two branches by the extensive sphere of enterprises of a plant agglomeration type with many sites, the number of large enterprise organizations embracing individual vocations and industrial branches, and a lack of complementary-supplier back-up industrial enterprises. It is also noticeable that in these two areas -- but mainly in the machine industry -- the effects of the changes are the most contradictory to date, that it is here that the economic activity of the independent enterprises has become the most differentiated. And in these two areas the organizational decisions have evoked the most debate, here the resistance to decentralization was the strongest.

With the exception of the Csepel Works decentralized during the year on the basis of a government decision last year (which means 11 new enterprises), a total of 25 new industrial organizations (4 in light industry and 21 in the machine industry) were created between 1980 and 1982. The enterprises, largely of medium size -- employing mainly 500 to 1,000 working people -- came about either through detachment from the mother enterprise, or through a separation of large enterprises with many sites. Once they became independent, any kind of economic-technical and production-cooperation relationship was severed between most of the former fellow enterprises, showing clearly that, in addition to the personal conflicts at the time of their separation and the effects of prestige disputes, these enterprises had up to then been held together largely by organizational frameworks and not by economic interests.

As for the profiles of the separated enterprises: The feasibility of competition can come into question only in the case of light industry enterprises -- primarily in shoe industry and ready-made hosiery organizations -- because in their case there are rival organizations with similar profiles in the domestic economic sphere. Thus, conquering both the domestic markets and foreign partners requires a different managerial attitude then previously, an acceleration of product development, and a novel marketing activity. This is experienced, for instance, at the two shoe factories that have become independent -- admittedly, under different starting conditions. The Szigetvar plant, which has become detached from the Quality Shoe Factory, received a difficult legacy: Their American cooperation showed a low profit at the time of separation. However, through modernizing their relations, a rapid development of their products, and the introduction of a new internal incentive system, they managed to make their exports more profitable and, by a flexible transformation of their products, improved the profitability of exports to socialist countries as well. The Debrecen Shoe Factory detached from the Martfu mother enterprise started from a more favorable position, because not only has the Martfu team refrained from making it difficult for their "offspring" to remain afloat, but has even helped it in every respect -- by handing over highly knowledgeable and recognized managers and organizational experiences, sharing stocks, and so forth.

However, we cannot speak of competition in the machine industry enterprises that have become independent. The reason: Most of them previously had an independent profile and their product structure is either a monoculture one, or embraces a narrower individual special area in which other domestic enterprises do not operate, so that the only competition for them is constituted by sporadic imports, or if they export, the keen rivalry of foreign enterprises with similar profiles can create a challenge for them.

This shows two things, in any case. For one thing, the centralization was only organizational and there was no capital concentration in the technical and intellectual sense when these horizontally structured large enterprises were created following the dissolution of the industrial directorates.

The management of large enterprises and the retainment of the profiles of plant sites, or their partial development failed in the first place to follow viewpoints of capital effectiveness, but took place rather on the basis of subjective considerations and external requirements or, in the case of public consumer goods, with reference to supply responsibilities. It was not even possible, therefore, for vertical relations -- cooperation and a rational division of labor -- to develop among units of large enterprises, and the direction of capital regrouping also reflected rather the strength of the enterprises gathered in one organization than their economic-market positions. This strength is shown clearly by the differences between the separated enterprises' starting positions, endowments with production funds, wage situations, technical development, and the development of market relations. And it is from this that the second conclusion arises: Effective small and medium-size enterprises do not automatically come about by splitting up larger horizontal organizations.

The experiences of the decentralization of machine industry enterprises to date unequivocally show that once they have become independent, those enterprises that had a competitive profile within a large organization have not only remained afloat, but have succeeded very rapidly in increasing their profits, expanding their exports, and renewing their product structures, because they did not have to "support" ailing fellow enterprises. This is borne out by the Budapest communications technology engineering factory, which was the first to be detached from the Csepel works; the Sopiana Machine Factory detached from the United Incandescent Bulb Factory; the Budapest Storage Battery Factory detached from the VBKM [Electric Equipment and Appliance Factory]; the EL-CO, which also used to be a VBKM fellow enterprise; the Ganz Switch Factory; the Elekthermax; and the Bonyhad Enamel Goods Factory; as well as the Ganz Electricity Meter Factory and the Ganz Precision Instrument Plant, which have operated effectively together and are operating just as effectively separately as well. However, those enterprises that for various reasons operated poorly within a large organization in recent years have not been able to attain a genuine improvement just by becoming independent.

Admittedly, shifts are two-directional also in this group of enterprises. There is an area in which, although the enterprises have continued to be not very efficient, they have in fact moved forward compared with their previous state because they are not afflicted, in addition to their own problems, with large-enterprise burdens. An example of this is the Kispest Textile Factory detached from the cotton printing industry enterprise and the stationery factory detached from the Elzett plant. There are enterprises, however, at which becoming independent has brought to the surface even more fundamental ailments arising not only from large-enterprise coexistence, but from the uneconomic nature of their own production as well.

What, in fact, does the balance sheet of the independence to date of machine industry and light industry enterprises show? Although, as a result of their technical endowments, their position with regard to wages, and their export structures, more than half of the independent enterprises started out from a less favorable position than the sector and industrial branch average, on the basis of 1982 economic activity, the profitability of 18 of them exceeded the industrial average and 6 organizations' effectiveness is continuously low. Since last year, with the low-efficiency Csepel enterprises becoming independent, the number of enterprises operating at a loss and wrestling with basic fund shortages has been increasing. In the past 2-3 years, profits have soared at the Sopiana Machine Factory -- which started out under very difficult conditions from another viewpoint -- (211 percent), the Accumulator and Storage Battery Factory (179.2 percent), the Csepel Communications Technology Engineering Factory (164.4 percent), and the Ganz Electricity Meter Factory. Profitability has improved suddenly at the Debrecen Shoe Factory (25.9 percent), the metal plate factory (22.7), and the Ganz Switch Factory.

The improvement of economic activity was mainly due to specific savings of undivided costs, an increase of production, a modification of the composition of sales, conservation of materials and human labor, and the application of new organizational solutions. And although the separated machine industry enterprises was not export (mainly capitalist export) oriented, economical capitalist exports have been increased lately by the Ganz Electricity Meter Factory and the Ganz Precision Instrument Works, the Lampart [name as published], the chemical industry machinery enterprise, the telecommunications technological engineering factory, the EL-CO, the EKA [abbreviation as published], the VBKM, and the stationery factory.

As a whole, therefore, both in the machine industry and in light industry, progress in a favorable direction can be discerned following the decentralization. Management problems and financial tensions within the circle of newly created enterprises emerged first of all where they had existed previously. One of the positive experiences of the reorganization in this respect is the fact that the problems appear specifically where they arise and are not lost in or passed on to a bigger organization. That is, progress has been made in obtaining clearsightedness in the people's economy.

It is also the case, however, that part of the financial, liquidity problems -- and this is true of units that are doing well and those that are not doing so well -- do not just originate from the current behavior of the enterprises. The range of movement of the enterprises that have become independent is also limited by increasingly severe foreign policy conditions, and the changes of domestic regulations.

The Sorrow of Separation, or: Is It Possible To Divide Share And Share Alike?

The arguments over the division of assets and the ways and course of the decentralization have indicated and still indicate today the most sensitive and the most conflict-frought area of the organization development, from an economic-sociological point of view as well. And, though the sharpest debates raged in the machine industry, the issue must not be dealt with only as a symptom of the antagonism between certain groups of enterprises and the guiding authorities. What is involved here is a great deal more than that: The low efficiency of earlier investments, the insufficient knowledge of the ways of the circulation of capital, the influence of the informal system of relations, and last but not least, the insufficient development of the system of internal management, decisionmaking and interests. It is, therefore, all the more justified to analyze, based on more comprehensive examples, the current debates on organization changes and property division, and the ways to solve the financial tensions.

At the organizational separations -- together with other considerations -- a key consideration was that the enterprises that have become independent should be viable and the decentralization would not cost the state extra money, that is, the budget did not wish to finance the first steps of the new organizations till they had found their own way. And, in fact it is here that the first real conflict can be revealed: the estimation of starting chances, the equality of chances, and the competition situation. And all this because the changes were not based on the decisions and initiatives of the organizations concerned, either in the earlier fusion or in the current separation. Both processes were initiated from above, and because we are talking about state enterprises, we can justifiably propose: The state or the ministry that represents the owner and appears in the name of the state should also play a role in sharing.

But, though the vocational portfolios do have owner licenses in the current management system, they do not possess the necessary means to exercise these rights. Therefore, it is almost without exception the banks that decide on the property division of assets of the enterprises that have become independent and the conditions of amortization of development credits concerning the opening stages of activity of certain enterprises, (on whether to reschedule them or not).

And this created new tensions, for instance in the machine industry and in light industry, also because, in certain cases, the decentralization of certain large enterprises of plant agglomeration type stood or fell on this issue.

To put it more clearly: Although the organizational separation would have been justified from an industrial policy point of view, and the division of labor among the independent enterprises would have developed more favorably in the long run, the decision was nevertheless postponed, because in the short term the decentralization would have further narrowed the credit line with the banks.

And all this results in the fact that the ways, and the amount of assets sharing, and the shouldering of development burdens often reflect the momentary power relations of the leadership of the given enterprise and the regional representatives of the detached and separated enterprises, and not long-term economic efficiency points of view. More than that: The decisions of financial organizations and supreme authorities showed solutions that can be called, for want of a better expression, "chief accountant mentality", and not solutions that emphasize capital efficiency and ownership representation.

The subject of the debate was mostly who should bear the burdens of the development whose time has come and to what extent; what is the extent of the responsibility that the previous large enterprises and the newly independent enterprises should take in the amortization of developments that were jointly started but which will not bring any more profit for them in the future?

The large enterprises concerned -- and their representatives during the debate, the departmental ministries -- reasoned as follows: The "one big pot" outlook used until now not only covered differences in efficiency and management among the factory units but also created (from a different approach) conditions for capital regrouping within the large enterprise. It is true that over the course of years power resources were concentrated while development possibilities were withdrawn from certain areas that, based on the local profits, could have been developed more rapidly than average in certain cases; in places where common money was invested, however, the other factory units also took their share from its profits. That is, some sort of equalization in the investment activity could be seen within the large enterprises. Therefore, whose turn would come and when was only a question of time. And a result of this, according to this reasoning, there is no need to consider at the separation how much or when each factory unit contributed to that certain "big pot", or how much it got back; the umbilical cord must simply be cut and then each must manage as best it can.

This reasoning, however, is inappropriate from several points of view. First of all, because it assumes that in the earlier period, the development of large enterprises with plants located at different sites, and the organizational development of certain large enterprises -- by means of incorporation of smaller council enterprises and cooperatives, for instance -- was influenced merely by technological rationality and the efficiency of the amortization of the invested capital. In fact, in many cases the key consideration was more often the question: At which of the large enterprises' factory units was there still free space and manpower and what the personal relations of the leaders of the given town or large village were like with the supreme authorities, the department ministries. And all this militated much more for solutions of extensive development rather than the rapid modernization of the product structure.

During the current organizational separations, such a typical property sharing debate emerged for instance between the United Incandescent Bulb Factory and the Sopiana Machine Factory. Already at the beginning of the seventies, United Incandescent took over the enterprise with the great past from Pecs, stopped the production of machines for the food industry, which was the basis of its independent existence, and instead started to develop the production of vacuum technical machines within that framework. The investment dragged on, however, the expenses increased and on top of it all United Incandescent was not able to exploit the capacity created in the Sopiana Factory because of its other problems. After the separation, however, the burden of more than 200 million forints in development went to Sopiana alone. And although the enterprise that became independent reorganized its product structure rather quickly and increased its exports and profits in the first 2 years of its independence, it did not accumulate enough development basis to be able to pay back proportionally the credits taken by United Incandescent. Argument followed argument and it took a year before they decided that part of the repayments must be made by United Incandescent, and Sopiana's debts would be rescheduled by the bank. The fact that it was worth "sticking" to the new organization is also proved by the fact that Sopiana has quickly found its feet and on the basis of its economic achievements in the successful year 1983 is paying back more this year than is stipulated in the credit contract.

A similar type of debate took place between almost every enterprise that became independent but ran into debt following the just concluded development, and the mother organization, and the partner enterprises. It is true, the other side of the coin must necessarily be taken into account: The enterprises that have become independent and that were left out of the development, generally demanded a bigger share of the old common assets for themselves because -- according to their reasoning -- as a result of being left out of the investments, they can only start a new life from a weaker position. No decision on assets sharing has been made yet in order to solve their problems, and the supreme authorities mostly ended the debate by concluding that this is the price of independence.

In the course of the decentralization of the Fine Ceramics Enterprise, the member enterprises "divided" among themselves, on the initiative of the department portfolio, the credit and interest burdens of Romhany's investment taken from state loans and bank credits, and let us add that by the end of the development, the original investment expenses doubled. To put it more precisely: At first they protested against such methods of assets dividing. They could not interfere into the investment decision, but the modern capacity of the Romhany enterprise -- after the separation -- created a competition for them. This reasoning, however, was not accepted by the United Chemical Works, and they "persuaded" the old sister enterprises to lend, for the period of the amortization of the Romhany credits, to the enterprises which although is technically up-to-date, and uses many new economical solutions in its organizational methods and product development, is alone collapsing under the burden of development. Only that the Romhany enterprise cannot even so fulfill its payment obligations due to the deterioration of the market situation and the changes in regulations; therefore, there is a high probability that its debts must be rescheduled. The question is would it not have been more sensible to have done this already with the first step? Then at least they would not have held back the development of other fine ceramics enterprises using the excuse of industry branch interests and professional solidarity.

In addition, the United Chemical Works has also learned its lesson from the above. As short a time ago as last year, it had already decided that in the course of the decentralization of the Building Joinery Enterprise, the burden of the credit repayment on the current development of the Sopron plant, which has just become independent, will fall only on the locals.

Of course, it is not really possible to give an answer that suits everyone on the questions of how exactly to share the burdens of development that started jointly, and what is the economically most efficient and also socially most worthy solution? But this much can be said without fear of generalization: It should be considered on the basis of the efficiency of the capital invested.

But until assets sharing is the result of more unofficial relations of influence rather than an open and thoroughly considered harmonizing of the economic interests, we will continue to witness many different sorts of sharing that are open to arguments. Here are two examples: The arguments following the separation of the Electrical Equipment and Appliance Works broke out around the latent personal opposition of interests concerning the fate of the computer center and the development institute. Since they could not agree on the most suitable form of joint operation, the computer center became independent and now it cannot exploit its capacity. The development institute, however, has been reorganized as a sister enterprise, something which already seems a more secure solution. The most typical example of the strange situations from life is, however, provided by the case of the Szekesfehervar Heavy Metal Foundry, which became independent on 1 January 1984. This outstanding, from an economical standpoint, copper foundry -- which had also been independent a few years ago -- has now separated from the Csepel Metal Works. The price of its independence is that it partly pays the investment credit of a third enterprise (the Electrode Factory of Mor). This investment decided upon and carried out by the Csepel Works Trust, but the enterprise is today operating with low efficiency.

Finally, we must also speak about the fact that in the course of the organizational decentralization, there are also enterprises where although the problems appear on the surface as inequalities of the assets sharing, they in fact reflect much more serious structural tensions. This is most clearly shown by the steady deficit of two previous enterprises belonging to Lampart, the Kecskemet Bathtub Factory and the Salgotarjan Iron Mill and Stove Factory. The Economic Committee dealt also separately with both enterprises last year and took measures for the development of conditions necessary for the continuous operation. In the case of the bathtub factory this means in addition to rescheduling credits a new price increase also, in order to establish management stability. At the same time the case draws attention to the dangers inherent in making a monocultural enterprise that is not suitable to be converted for other products, independent, one should also add that the manufacture of bath tubs within the framework of a large enterprise, of course, also involved losses. An even more difficult task is faced by the management in putting the Salgotarjan Enterprise back on to its feet: Here, in spite of the intermittent central intervention, the losses continued to increase this year and because of the multiplying problems the leaders of the enterprise have requested a refloating, which -- given its role and place in the people's economy in consumer goods production -- will probably be done.

There is a warning in the case of the two enterprises: If it is already noticeable at the time they are made independent that the new enterprises are consistently of low efficiency -- not for organizational reasons, but because of the structural and liquidity tensions of operating, and management deficiencies -- postponing the financial organization can only lead to an aggravation of the problems. In addition, the accumulation of tensions might serve as good reasons for those who generally oppose becoming independent.

How Far We Have Progressed And What Still Confronts Us

From the activity of the enterprises that have became independent up to now -- from their economic achievements and problems -- it would be unjustified to draw general conclusions since the 1-2 years that have passed are not sufficient. But there has been enough time to illustrate several advancement trends and particularities of economic attitude. At the same time, this review gives us an opportunity to speak about the process of development of organization and the enterprise concepts on advancement.

It must be concluded, first of all, that the economic achievements of the enterprises that became independent have unanimously proved the necessity of decentralization. These steps -- which can be considered only as initial steps from every point of view -- have largely contributed to the increase in clearsightedness in economic management, and to revealing which activity is efficient, where losses are arising, what methods can bring the producers closer to the market, and how the initiative and adaptability of smaller and bigger enterprises can be increased by strengthening interest and encouragement. We can also notice, however, that those who made the organizational decisions when considering separations and detachments started first of all from the question of size, and paid less attention to the activities, the existing situation of market processes that are helping or blocking competition, as well as the additional cooperation possibilities within the given organizations. Organizational changes took place mainly at large horizontal enterprises with units located at several sites, and the decentralization did not affect the vertically built enterprises. However, it is impossible to disregard the interaction between the organization, the activity and the market. Because, if any of the conditions of an efficient management is missing, we cannot expect a positive change in the behavior of the new organization, either. The same way as making the separate profile units of a large enterprise embracing some industrial branch or some narrower or wider independent profession, does not in itself create competition. Since, monopoly is not a function of the enterprise's size, but of market positions, and above all of the development of price relations and supply and demand. And last but not least, there is the function of the economic environment!

This also partially explains why, in the current phase of organization development, more independent enterprises were not created to fulfill back-up industry tasks and promote a more reasonable interenterprise division of labor and cooperation. In order to achieve this, however, it is not enough merely to change the organizational framework in itself. There is a need to speed up the reform process and to update incentive -- first of all in the price and wages system measuring achievements at their real value -- so that the vertically organized large enterprises, instead of the autarchic concept still in effect today, begin to rationalize and optimalize their activity in order for it to be worthwhile for them to make their supplementary organizations independent.

We must also note what economic and social "official opposition" [kozegellenallas] the organizational decisions were confronted with and what the conclusions of the measures taken so far are. In the course of analyzing the contradictory effects, we must not forget that the wide-ranging organizational changes are taking place at a time when the situation of the people's economy has become more difficult, while -- from the enterprise point of view -- the regulators changed with an unpredictable degree and frequency, and became more stringent, and the domestic and foreign economic environment has become increasingly tough. In addition, the inevitable operative interventions, the import limits, instead of benefiting the development of diversification and division of labor, rather strengthen the internal centralization of the organizations. These influences, regarded as objective, have had also an effect on the defensive behavior and antipathy of the enterprises.

Of course, the possibility of decentralization gave rise at least to aversions out of personal reasons and reasons of prestige, both in the sphere of those directly or potentially concerned. These factors must not be forgotten and regarded as marginal. We are by no means talking of the conservatism of the directors or some sort of "opposition to the reform" [reformellenesseq]. We are talking much more about the fact that there is still no real difference today between the material and social appreciation of the head of an efficiently operating and a less efficiently operating enterprise, that the leaders who show initiative and take risks are not sufficiently appreciated, and that in spite of the wider distribution of tenders and appointment for a limited time, the system of leader selection and formation is not working properly.

Occasionally, the preparation of the organizational decisions and the way they were implemented also made enterprises that were separated and detached oppose them. As I have already noted in presenting the disputes over the division of assets, they could not sufficiently perceive the coming into play of ownership interests and representation and long-term industrial policy viewpoints. It seemed to them sometimes that, with regard to decisions, disputes between supreme authorities, or differences between functional and macro-managerial apparatuses of individual ministries carried greater weight than economic considerations. Frequently, the practical implementation of principles of organizational development formulated in generalities were not preceded by a thorough analytical-exploratory work and, observing the sharpening conflicts, decisionmakers continued to proceed in the direction of least resistance. And this inevitably strengthened the emergence and prevalence of large-enterprise and regional interests.

Enterprises were made uncertain also by the fact that organizational development studies had dragged on. (There was a large enterprise whose organizational modernization was put on the agenda once or twice a year and then postponed.) On some occasions, enterprise economic activity was downright disorganized by a structural transformation implemented in several stages.

Last, the organizational development was made more difficult by the fact that enterprises felt that the decisions were made about them, but without them! In particular, factory units that became independent at a later stage complained that they were not let into the preparations for decisions and large-enterprise analyses were accepted as being the only basis for discussions, which subsequently had an unfavorable impact on their starting positions. All this cautions: It is worth meditating on how democratic these measures were, or whether there can be any question at all in the case of administrative decisions and decisions coming from outside of compliance with the democratic rules of the game and of enforcing them? I think that there can be, in any case, as far as preparations for decisions are concerned! This is one of the negotiable paths -- economically and socially -- of the reconciliation of interests as well. However, it can also be proved that organizational separations and making enterprises independent cannot be decided on the basis of personal motives, subjective rulings, sympathies, and antipathies alone, perhaps by the raising of hands, or voting against them, because what is involved here is economic interests that, although they manifest themselves in an organizational-personnel form, cut to the quick. It is another matter that mechanisms for asserting interests within large enterprises -- and partly outside of them -- have not sufficiently developed as yet and, in many cases, this is the reason for the fact that economic units do not quite know what to do with the greater entrepreneurial maneuverability already offered by economic and legal regulation and cannot take advantage of the more up-to-date opportunities for organizational development.

This point leads on to the solution of further organizational developments. It is obvious that the steps of the organizational development -- initiated "from above and from outside" and implemented administratively -- that began in 1980 in view of the prevalence of interests of industrial development and regulation and, not least, the personnel-status interests of various groups of enterprises and regions have been necessary and that it will not be possible to exclude state interventions of this kind in the future, either. However, organizational development is a process that is based on a realization of economic interests and can be regarded as most effective when it is initiated from inside, that is, when instructions for changes do not come from outside, but organizations themselves find the organizational form -- one that changes from time to time -- that is most consistent with their tasks and development strategy. This forward-looking and not defensive enterprise attitude can best be encouraged and enforced by a comprehensive development of economic macromanagement and the development of the interplay of interests.

Lately, there have been encouraging signs for organizational changes commencing from inside precisely in the machine industry and light industry, which have seemed the most rigid branches before. Several enterprises have indicated that, in order to put an end to deficiencies in the back-up industry, they would be glad to cooperate, in the form of either an economic association or a joint enterprise, with firms having similar profiles. In some cases, beyond the material contributions of the enterprises themselves, innovation funds and small technical-development banks also participate in ventures. Also for the accomplishment of back-up industrial and service tasks, the establishment of subsidiary enterprises is planned as well. The majority of such initiatives occurred thus far at industrial development, planning, and organizational institutes and enterprises. The development of subsidiary enterprises seems to be one of the most negotiable paths of organizational modernization initiated from within, in any case. This entrepreneurial form makes it possible for individual technologically and vocationally circumscribable activities and enterprise units to be endowed with a high degree of independence while relations governed by mutual interests do not discontinue, but rather strengthen. It was on the basis of such considerations that the Danube Iron Mill transformed the Lorinc Rolling Plant into a subsidiary and the Csepel Automobile Plant is gathering its technical team into a developing subsidiary enterprise. Also the FEKON and the 4 April Engineering Plants are experimenting with an interesting idea.

All this is an indication not only that central efforts are "in the air" to modernize macromanagement, the organizational system, and collective management, and to enhance ownership representation and managerial incentive, but that the more active and venturous enterprises are prepared to meet these desirable processes halfway.

PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT ISSUES APPEAL

LD291959 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front issued an appeal to the Hungarian people.

The appeal runs: "April 4, 1945, the greatest national day of the Hungarian people, marks the beginning of freedom, the regaining of independence and the start of the present statehood. It was the beginning of the creation of the possibilities of socialist construction. Let us celebrate the four decades anniversary of our liberation with justified national pride."

The appeal calls attention to "the inestimable merits of the Soviet Union, our liberator and ally, and the sacrifice of the heroic soldiers of the Soviet Army," and to the "soldier sons of nations and peoples who contributed to the victory that brought us freedom and peace.

"Hungary's revolutionary loyal sons and daughters availed themselves of the possibilities and facing the centuries of backwardness, reversed the fate of the Hungarian people, opened a new phase of our history, and laid the foundations of the present Hungarian statehood by the force of their strength and humanity. During the 40 years of socialist construction in Hungary historic achievements have resulted from the combatting of difficulties and controversies and the lessons of tragic errors. We have an industry of output, successful agriculture and an increase in cultural values. The main achievement is socialist national unity based on mutual confidence and socialist democracy, the work of the country combines national and international characteristics of socialist construction, and numerous ties link Hungarian patriotism to proletarian internationalism.

"The creation of a new life has gained our socialist homeland an international reputation which can even be increased in the present tense period. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party plans to maintain achievements, solve the controversies that cause tension, and answer vital questions for the further successful construction of the socialist society, economy and culture. Within the Patriotic People's Front the people have approved such a plan and have expressed their willingness to achieve it."

The appeal of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, calling on every stratum of the Hungarian people to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the country as the occasion merits, states:

"In the spirit of our commitment to internationalism and peace, we continue to contribute to the improvement of relations between nations. We are taking part in the struggle for the maintenance of peace with a clear conscience and in view of our responsibility for our country and people. We are loyal to our allies, and continue to be prepared for the comprehensive development of international relations on the basis of mutual interest. In Hungary there is no class oppression or national, racial or religious discrimination, but the existence of human rights, including the social and individual right to work and to a livelihood, socialist security and the building of a future."

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET TECHNICAL CENTER -- Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Soviet Technointorg and Macshriborintorg foreign trade companies and their Hungarian partners have established a technical centre in Budapest. It was told at a press-conference that the 1,800 square-metre centre, including training halls and a technical library, will work as a maintenance, repairing and spare-part supply centre of control and measuring instruments, meteorological radio radars, electronic microscopes and laser and other instruments. It is the sixth Soviet technical centre in Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

GREEK NEWS AGENCY TALKS -- Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- Sandor Burjan, director-general of the MTI Hungarian News Agency, held talks in Athens with Andreas Kristodoulidis, director-general of the ANA Greek news agency, on the expansion of cooperation. Dimitris Marudas, Greek secretary of state for press and information, met Sandor Burjan. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 28 Apr 84 LD[

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CALLS DAM'S SPEECH 'BILGE'

LD142034 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 14 May -- In an article headlined "Mr Dam's Bilge" the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented on the speech delivered by U.S. Undersecretary of State Kenneth W. Dam in Chicago on May 5 during ceremonies to mark the 40th anniversary of the Congress of Polish Americans. The paper stated:

"Kenneth Dam, openly interfering in our country's sovereignty, took up an overt polemics against the rightness of the road which we had chosen at the beginning of the last 40 years and which we have followed along with the fraternal socialist countries, led by the USSR.

"The speaker justified the U.S. policy of sanctions, leaving no doubt that the Reagan team had drawn no reasonable conclusions from to-date experiences after the year 1981.

"Dam lumped together Polish issues and the U.S. involvement in the world conflict, searching for analogies to our matters in references of the U.S. policy towards Latin American and Asian countries and calling Polish developments of 1980-1981 'the same struggle' as in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Vietnam and Kampuchea."

The daily went on to say: "The U.S. undersecretary of state did not fail to mention the 'Soviet war threat' and draw a conclusion that 'since Poland is linked with the USSR by ties of cooperation and friendship...Poland, too, poses a war threat to the U.S.'

"Kenneth Dam's speech was full of such and similar nonsense....It was a real confusion and muddle, but one built along the principles of Washington's anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. Dam let it be known that the U.S. Department of State sees Polish issues in highly-distorting mirrors," the Polish daily stressed.

DAILIES ALLEGE VIOLATIONS OF OLYMPIC CHARTER

Anti-Soviet Campaign

AU141315 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10 May 84 p 6

[Unsigned commentary: "In Defiance of the Charter"]

[Text] Ancient history portrays the Olympic games as a festival of peace and friendship, and this was what inspired Pierre de Coubertin, who revived the games in our times. A dramatic exception to this characteristic of the Olympics were the 1936 games in Berlin. The Olympic Charter guarantees the Olympic ideals, and every organizer must observe its rules. The Charter states that a city and not a state organizes the games and guarantees that all members of the IOC, regardless of whether a country has diplomatic relations with the host country, can participate in the games. The Charter also strongly stresses security for the participants and good order. All activities aimed at commercializing the games and at so misusing the Olympic flame and other symbols are in defiance of the Charter, which clearly separates politics from sport.

Those lofty ideals have been disregarded more and more frequently. The United States has decided to exploit the Olympic idea for its worlwide foreign policy as attested to by the boycott of the 1980 Moscow games and as confirmed by the preparations for this traditional meeting of world athletes in Los Angeles.

He who carefully notes the statements made by the Soviet Olympic functionaries should not be surprised by the decision not to participate in the games. The USSR NOC has often drawn the attention of the organizers of the games to the fact that the Olympic Charter has not been observed and that many groups in the United States have for some time waged an anti-Soviet campaign and a campaign against the participation of all the socialist countries in the games. A situation has developed in which the USSR NOC asked the IOC to examine the development of events. The Olympic committees of other countries have also made their statements, and the IOC agreed that their reservations were justified. However, not even its intervention has helped to halt the ever noisier propaganda against the Olympic athletes from the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries. Groups whose aim has been to harrass the Olympic athletes from the socialist countries, especially from the USSR, continue to do their work freely and with increasing boldness. A group calling itself "Coalition To Ban the Russians," which has announced anti-Soviet demonstrations during the games, has been especially militant in the last few weeks.

All this is taking place without any opposition from the U.S. governing circles. "Shifting internal and international political conflicts to the area of sports, the authorities are intentionally complicating the Olympic preparations," the Californian paper PENINSULA TIMES TRIBUNE has stated. And THE WASHINGTON POST has written outright: "A climate of anti-Sovietism will prevail in Los Angeles."

In order to fan the anti-Soviet campaign, U.S. mass media continue to officially announce that terror squads in the guise of tourists will arrive from the USSR, and FBI Chief William Webster has said that "winning over spies from the socialist teams will be the main task of my services."

On the one hand one has propaganda and specific activities against the participation of the USSR in the games, and on the other unprecedented commercialization of these games. We remember the protests made by the Greeks against purchasing for dollars the relays of the Olympic flame and against other such features. U.S. corporations have spent $500 for the right to use the games to exhibit their products. Things have reached such a stage that the platform which is to support the arm with the Olympic flame is to bear a banner saying "Drink Coca-Cola." Sporting facilities will be emblazoned with the advertisements of industrial products. Buick will advertise its "Century" as an "Olympic" model -- as an "official Olympic car" -- at a correspondingly higher price, of course. Some 30 large firms have paid $4 for the "exclusive right" to use Olympic signs and slogans for advertisements.

The USSR NOC has decided that the Los Angeles games will greatly differ in spirit from all the previous games and that the organizers will not be able to ensure the normal conditions of participation and safety for the Soviet athletes. That is why a decision was made which is certainly painful to the sports fans and primarily to the athletes, many years of whose efforts are in vain.

Breach of Principles

AU141351 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 May 84 p 6

[Unattributed commentary: "In Defense of the Olympic Idea"]

[Text] What could have been expected and what is neither a surprise nor a shock has unfortunately occurred. In connection with the Reagan administration's adventurist policy centered on the approaching XXIII summer Olympic games and in the face of the fundamental breach of the principles of the Olympic Charter made by the U.S. authorities, the only decision possible under the present conditions has been made. The USSR National Olympic Committee has decided that athletes from the USSR will not take part in the Los Angeles games.

We have been monitoring the American authorities' stance since the commencement of preparations for the games. The stance has aroused general and rising concern. Adventurist politics and the increased anti-Sovietism in the mass media do not conform to the supreme ideals of peace and understanding between nations and friendship between athletes of all nations.

When they founded the Olympics, the ancients had in mind a propagation of peaceful ideals. While the Olympic games were taking place, armed clashes ceased and these cease-fires were firmly adhered to. Pierre de Coubertin, creator of the modern games, believed that the Olympics should primarily serve to strengthen peace between nations and be a source of friendship between athletes of all nations.

But in the meantime, in the city hosting the 1984 Olympiad, organized squabbles aimed at "banning the Soviets" from Los Angeles have been occurring for a long time. These squabbles are occurring not without the knowledge of the Reagan administration, but with its approval. How can one reconcile this with the Olympic idea of peace? Where does the friendship between nations come in here? In a situation like this, should athletes representing the socialist countries go to Los Angeles?

The U.S. authorities have answered these and similar questions by giving support to various anti-Olympics groups and organizations that do not hide their plans to disrupt the Olympics. It began with the organization of provocative demonstrations. Olympic peace began to be threatened with dangers. Violence permeated the harmony of the preparations. Attempts were made to turn sport into political contests subservient to cold-war aims. Thus, Washington's activity also became contrary to the terms of the CSCE Final Act concerning the development of contacts in sports.

The organizers of the summer Olympics have been intending to transfer the political struggle into the stadiums and earn a lot of money by so doing. They have imposed high prices for staying in the Olympic village. They have demanded dryly that every service be paid for. They even sought to make money on the transfer of the Olympic flame from Olympia to Los Angeles. It is not the Olympic idea, sports results, and the experiencing of emotions that are important for Californian businessmen, but money.

The Soviet Olympic Committee came out in defense of the idea of the games. There were 3 months to go at that time before the start of this most important sacred day of sports. One could have reached for guarantees that the peaceful nature of the meeting of world athletes would be respected. Although U.S. President R. Reagan did present before the International Olympic Committee a written assurance that the Government of the United States would respect the traditions, principles, and terms of the Olympic Charter, this assurance was only -- on paper. Guarantees concerning a range of important issues have not been adhered to.

A spreading campaign against the USSR's participation in the Olympics has arisen in the United States. Open threats of physical violence and provocation have been addressed to athletes and officials from the USSR and from other socialist countries. Defamatory views have been spread that Soviet participation in the Olympics will threaten the security of the United States. Can one arrive without fear in a country which greets its guests in this way?

The Soviet Olympic Committee's concern has been shared by the Olympic committees of many countries, and also by various social organizations and groups. Numerous meetings of people of culture, science, and sports have taken place all over the world. Appeals have been made to preserve the supreme ideals of Olympic competition, and protect sports against racial, ideological, and political discrimination.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, has said that it is the duty of all mankind to defend the Olympic games. The 1984 games should serve to develop the idea of accord and brotherhood among nations. In order for this to happen, sports competition should take place in the spirit of peace and understanding.

The Polish Olympic Committee, which has always come out with full determination in defense of the Olympic idea, has also pointed out the activity which clashes with the Olympic Charter. But the chain of events has shown that the hosts of XXIII Olympics have continued to sharpen the situation. Instead of noble competition in peace and friendship, the Reagan administration has adopted a scenario of antisocialist chauvinism, political blackmail, and acts of terror and violence.

This could not be permitted. All those to whom the Olympic ideals are dear understand the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision. The Soviet Union, together with the remaining socialist countries, has always been faithful to the principles of the Olympic movement. It could have taken no other decision in the face of the obvious violation of these principles by the U.S. authorities.

The Olympic games in Los Angeles will take place without the participation of representatives from the Soviet Union.

One might wonder what will be the effects of the situation created around the XXIII Olympics by the United States on the participation of other national teams.

The Reagan administration will take the blame for this. Having made such a difficult decision, the Soviet Olympic Committee declares that it does not wish to cast the slightest shadow on American society and harm the ties joining athletes. The Soviet Olympic Committee desires that the Olympic movement be and remain a symbol of peace, togetherness, and understanding between nations.

JABLONSKI SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH POPE 17 MAY

NC141250 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 (AFP) -- Polish State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski will have an audience with Pope John Paul II, when he makes a private visit to Rome after an official function on Thursday. Mr. Jablonski has been invited to Italy for the 40th anniversary celebrations of the battle of Monte-Cassino in his capacity as honorary president of the Polish Association of War Veterans (ZBOWID). He will be accompanied by Jan Dobraczynski, president of the Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance (PRON), set up by the authorities after the declaration of martial law. After the official part of his visit, he will make two private calls in Rome on the Pontiff and Italian President Sandro Pertini.

The primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp will be in Rome at the same time, after a visit to France. Observers do not rule out the possibility the pope may see both his compatriots together and use the occasion to bring up the possibility of a third trip to his native country, which Cardinal Glemp mentioned in his sermon yesterday in Krakow, in southern Poland.

GLEMP: PAP DISTORTED KRAKOW HOMILY REPORT

LD150922 Paris International Service in Polish 0445 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] In a remark undoubtedly addressed to a PAP correspondent who was present at Orly Airport, the primate of Poland stated that he informed PAP that information concerning a homily delivered in Krakow on 13 May and published by PAP was simplified and distorted, despite the fact that the full text was sent to the PAP office.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL RESIGNS; ZYTU NAMED TO POST

LD141753 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The State Council has accepted the resignation of Doctor Franciszek Rusek from the post of Prosecutor General of the PPR as of 31 May, and has appointed Jozef Zyto, hitherto deputy prosecutor general of the PPR, to that post beginning 1 June.

ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS ASSESS RESULTS OF REFORM

Export Rates Criticized

LD121338 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 12 May 84

["Polish Export Rates: Better But Not Satisfactory" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 May -- According to preliminary data by the Main Statistical Office GUS, the value of Polish export over the first four months of 1984 totalled 357 billion zloyts, or over 19 percent more than the same time in 1983, the Commission for Coordination of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation With Abroad said at its meeting today. However, with one-third of the year already behind us, the assumptions of the central annual plan have been fulfilled in only 27.6 percent, the commission said.

Over the four months, export to the socialist countries reached 168.3 billion zlotys, thus surpassing last year's figure by 6.1 percent (taking into account changes in currency rates). As regards the capitalist countries, the respective indices are 188.6 billion zlotys and 7.6 percent growth.

The global imports value amounted to nearly 318 billion zlotys. Import from the socialist states grew by almost 10 percent, and that from the capitalist states dropped by 3.6 percent, with growing deficit in turnover with the latter.

Polish export to the capitalist countries totalled in April some 50 billion zlotys and was by 17 billion zloyts lower than in March, a season drop recorded for years, which the commission criticized.

Enterprises' hard currency self-financing amounted last year to as few as 9 percent in relation to central allocations of foreign currencies, while in the first four months of 1984 the figure rose to 15 percent. The commission acknowledged the need for a gradual limitation of central distribution of foreign currencies, with a simultaneously growing extent of enterprises' self-financing in this respect.

CC Commission Meets

LD142156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The Commission for Economic Reform and Economic Policy of the Central Committee of the party was acquainted with preliminary assessment of the results of economic reform last year. The commission's view on this issue will be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

The commission also examined present problems for telecommunication in Poland, and trends for its long-term development up to 1995. It was stated that in recent years increased growth in the number of telephone subscribers has been achieved. In 1983-85 it is planned to increase the number of telephone subscribers by over 330,000, which indicates that tasks resulting from the national socioeconomic plan for this period will be implemented with some excess. However, it was stressed that despite visible improvement in the achieved level of telecommunication, the country is far from satisfying needs. Further progress in this field demands, among other things, full use of existing production capacity in the industry producing telecommunication equipment, and also increased employment in units of Polska Poczta, Telegraph, Telefon.

FOREIGN TRADE CHAMBER HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

AU141203 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 May 84 p 2

[Report signed "CH": "How To Revive Foreign Trade"]

[Excerpts] The annual meeting of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in Warsaw on 10 May was a chance to discuss topics concerning foreign trade that are of such importance for the Polish economy. It is significant that less was said about the Chamber's role and more about the conditions necessary to increase exports and gain funds to pay for imports.

Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Chamber, spoke in his opening speech about the complex domestic and international conditions under which trade is taking place.

The difficulties caused by the shortage of goods for export have been enhanced by the U.S. Administration's restrictions against Poland and by the credits freeze imposed by Poland's Western partners. Against this background, last year's trade surplus with the capitalist countries ought to be regarded as an important achievement and as the start of a gradual return to an equilibrium. However, the general tone of the meeting made it clear that the most difficult problems are still ahead of us.

Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who could not be present, said in a message conveyed to the meeting that in 1983 the country had only managed to make good one-thirteenth of the losses suffered as a result of the fall in national income and in industrial production that occurred during the preceding 4 years. The basic factors on which long-term economic development for our country depends also did not change significantly. The attractiveness of supplying goods for the domestic market is dissuading people from taking risks and seeking possibilities of supplying foreign markets.

These issues were also discussed during the meeting, which pointed out the various systemic solutions that make it impossible to undertake long-term export activity because the rules of the game have suddenly changed and enterprises suffering serious losses have found themselves in unexpected financial trouble.

Demands were voiced that the Chamber should continue to present to the administrative authorities the stance of exporters, and it was also stressed that greater privileges and tax concessions should be granted when a plant contributes toward the Vocational Activization Fund. There was also a stream in the talks expressing concern over the long-term export trends. The question was asked why nothing is being done to encourage the processing of domestic raw materials instead of increasing exports thereof. The fact that suppliers of raw materials prefer to export them and producers of final goods pay three times as much for the very ingredients that are being exported on foreign markets was mentioned. Therefore some sort of coordination of these matters is needed, as well as an assessment that goes beyond the parochial interests of enterprises.

The question of improving the methods by which accounts between producers and exporters are settled, further improving the financing of investment funds, and, of course, improving incentive systems, was also discussed. It is a pity that sudden urgent activity prevented those heads of the central state administration involved with foreign trade to take part in the meeting. Nevertheless, the participants obligated the Chamber of Foreign Trade to pass on the conclusion that had been reached.

COMMISSIONS ON CONTROL, EDUCATION, FARMING MEET

AU131502 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 5/6 May on page 2 carries three reports totaling 1,600 words on meetings of three PZPR Central Committee commissions.

The first report, of 500 words, is by M. Wieczorek and deals with a meeting "in the middle of April" of the PZPR Central Committee Commission of Representative and Self-Management Bodies. The report says that the commission "acquainted itself with the activity of party members belonging to self-management bodies inside work cooperatives and invalid's cooperatives, and examined the results of this activity." The commission recognized that "greater attention must be concentrated in party work on sociopolitical and economic issues." "Among the economic issues, the commission placed the greatest emphasis on improving the effectiveness of internal control in order to overcome mismanagement, waste, and unjustified profits," Wieczorek concludes.

The second report, by Piotr Radca (600 words), deals with a 4 May meeting of the PZPR Central Committee's Commission for Science and Education, which was chaired by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski. The Commission acquainted itself with an assessment of the performance of the ninth congress' resolutions concerning vocational schools, which the Central Committee's Science and Educational Department has prepared. Radca says that "the importance of vocational training schools in preparing qualified cadres was stressed, as well as the need for legislation designed to give these schools more attention." According to Radca, "it was stated during the meeting that enterprises have lost interest in raising their employees' level of education, which should be considered a negative phenomenon." He says that the commission placed its support in the Science and Education Department's assessment, which should help improve the system of vocational training. At the end of the meeting, Bronislaw Ratus, director of the Central Committee's Science and Education Department, said that 600 opinions had been expressed during the National Conference of PZPR Delegates on the subject of national education. These will be the subject of further work.

Finally, a PAP report of 500 words deals with a 4 May meeting of the PZPR Central Committee's Agricultural Commission to discuss the implementation of opinions voiced during the National Conference of PZPR Delegates concerning agriculture, the food economy, forestry, and the timber industry. The report states that 680 opinions on these subjects were voiced during the conference, that the Central Committee Agricultural Department has worked out a list of these opinions, and that a working team formed of members of the Agricultural Commission will see to it that these opinions are put into practice.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE

LD131752 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 13 May (PAP) -- It has been a year now since coming into force of the Sejm law of autumn 1982 on upbringing in sobriety and preventing alcoholism. The state of the law's implementation was presented to a PAP journalist by Deputy Prime Minister Zenon Komender, chairman of the Council of Ministers' committee for preventing alcoholism. Following are excerpts from his statement:

In 1980 alcohol consumption in Poland reached a dramatic level of some 8.5 litres of pure spirit per capita. The temporary rationing of alcoholic beverages, introduced in 1981, brought about certain positive effects. After the rationing was lifted, the average consumption amounted to 6.2 litres of pure spirit per capita in 1983. The law of 1982 also made some contribution to the decline in consumption.

This notwithstanding, we still note black market in alcoholic drinks, tolerance for "drunkards' manners". Signals are coming in of non-observance of limitations in alcohol sales and of the ban on drinking alcohol in work establishments.

The law puts stress on preventive and educational actions. The committee for preventing alcoholism is a consultative body to the government and the prime minister. Also on lower levels of administration such committees have been set up. They analyze various motions and opinions, e.g. on legal regulations for combating alcoholism, etc.

The first year of the implementation of the law proved, however, that some of its elements arouse doubts. Hence, Sejm deputies have already worked out draft amendments to the law. All opinions in this respect are being tackled by a special sub-committee, appointed by the Sejm.

The committee I am heading has at its disposal an anti-alcohol fund, amounting this year to 1 per cent of the value of alcoholic beverages sold throughout 1983. These means go for expansion of hospital wards dealing with curing the addiction. Also, over 1 billion zlotys are assigned for assistance to alcohol addicts and their families.

The committee devotes much attention to bringing up the young ones in the spirit of sobriety, and to issues connected with curing young alcohol addicts. Although not all of the law's assumptions have been put into practice yet, it has a great significance in combating the social plague of alcoholism.

MINISTER ON LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTPUT PROBLEMS

PM140617 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 28/29 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industry, by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Ewa Brablec; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Brablec: As you know, Minister, we are all waiting for many types of goods produced in enterprises belonging to the sector which you head. We know -- from your own statements, among others -- that the raw materials and manpower barriers restrict the extent of production output. All the same, last year, thanks to Council of Ministers Resolution 88, wherever there was enough raw material to make goods with, more goods were produced! Does a chance like this exist now?

Grzywa: Indeed, the aim of that resolution -- which was to promote a rapid production increase in return for the allocation of additional remuneration to enterprises exempt from the Employment Incentive Fund contributions -- has been achieved. Last year it was possible to supply the market with the following additional production: 25.8 million various knitted garments; 4.4 million garments made of woven fabrics; 3.5 million items of underwear made of woven fabrics; 7.7 million pairs of hose; and 2.3 million pairs of leather footwear. The results of last year's experiment created favorable conditions for a further production increase. But our main concern now is to ensure that enterprises receive regular and sufficient supplies of raw materials, of which a major proportion is imported.

Plans for the current year anticipate that the production level envisaged by the annual central plan will be reached and, for certain ranges of goods, even exceeded. This, however, does not mean that the demands of the starved market will be fully met. To satisfy those, even higher supplies than those we had in earlier years would be required, when store shelves were full of fabrics, underwear, and footwear. One thing is certain: Both the production and the supplies to the market planned for the current year are on the increase compared with last year.

Brablec: Here in the Katowice region we feel much more acutely the shortage of those goods which wear out faster here than anywhere else -- like bed linen, bedding, cotton towels, or curtains. All these need to be washed much more frequently here in Silesia.... What kind of time-scale can we expect for an increase in the supply of those goods?

Grzywa: Since the 1981 production collapse we have increased our production output regularly each year. The increase, however, is not high enough to match the growing demand. The regression was very deep. Manpower reductions resulted in the elimination of the third shift, and an unfavorable situation arose in the procurement of raw and other materials. This, in turn, was tantamount to a loss of one-third of our production potential, especially in the basic sectors of light industry, that is, in cotton mills and weaving plants, which limited the production of finished articles designated to supply the market. Compared with the figures for 1979, production output of cotton fabrics and imitation cotton fabrics fell by 21.1 percent; of woolen fabrics by 24.1 percent; of cloth garments by 19.4 percent; and of knitted articles by 19 percent. A production crisis of such depth makes it necessary to establish priorities among the ranges of goods scheduled for a gradual balancing of the various sectors of the market.

The situation in some groups of goods produced by our industry is by now favorable enough for a marked improvement in the supply of goods to the market. This involves mostly footwear and outer garments and other clothing. However, a full restoration of our production output to the 1979-1980 levels and its further increase designed to meet today's demand can only take place after the inefficient machines which are reaching the end of their service life have been replaced by modern plants with higher production capacity. It is essential to build up reserve stocks of goods currently in short supply to an extent that makes continuous sales possible, to be able to withstand the initial surge in purchasing. Let me remind you here about the situation that developed when the rationing of detergent was abolished and it became apparent that the stores were not running short: people stopped stocking up and sales went back to proportions usual during the years before rationing. I believe that the case is rather similar here with regard to a large number of goods produced by light industry.

For example, in 1983 net-curtain production exceeded the 1979 levels by nearly 13 percent, and yet net curtains are still practically unavailable, whereas in 1979 there was a vast choice of net curtains in the stores. It is envisaged that in 1984 net-curtain production will go up by a further 5 percent. However, I do not think that the state of the market has yet seen any definite improvement. The situation is similar with regard to other goods. Although the scale of their production differs from that recorded in the pre-crisis period, the drop is not substantial enough for its effects to be felt as a totally catastrophic shortage. This applies to underwear, sheeting, and cotton towels. Compared with last year's results, the current annual plan envisages the following increases -- set at a level commensurate with the actual capacities -- in the supply of these goods: for underwear and sheeting made of woven fabrics, 9.5 percent; for hosiery, 5.1 percent: for thread, 25.6 percent.

Brablec: Despite the serious difficulties whose existence you have confirmed in these statements, light industry's production for the market constitutes a visible sign of the improving economic situation. Not even the crisis conditions have forced us to change our traditional national predilection for wearing quality clothes, fashionable and well-cut suits, and haute-couture outer garments.... But here a question presents itself about the technical condition of our weaving and spinning mills and clothing factories. Is it good enough to allow raw materials and manpower supply to remain our only worries? Is there no danger of a third, technological barrier?

Grzywa: There is. The investment barrier which has for many years limited production capacities in most areas of light industry and prevented an increase in the production of goods remaining in short supply does indeed exist. In the past years industry has taken insufficient advantage of the achievements of worldwide technological development, of the possibility of large-scale introduction of highly efficient processes and modern machines in its old factories -- and there were few modern factories built. This resulted in a far-reaching depreciation of fixed assets in our light industry, since over the past decade it was allocated by far the smallest proportion of investment in relation to its existing fixed production assets. At the end of 1982 the fraction of investment in plants and equipment which was completely cancelled amounted to some 20-25 percent, while in certain sectors it was even greater -- as in tanneries and silk manufacturing -- reaching as much as 35 percent. This is by no means a situation that can fill us with optimism; for it means that light industry has no full regenerative capacities, let alone the ability to increase production capacity in the sectors which affect the scale of output of finished goods. We can, however, pin some hopes on the implementation of Government Presidium Resolution 7/83 of 14 February 1983 on intensifying light industry production, which launched the process of gradual modernization of obsolete plants in textile manufacture, tanning, and hosiery manufacture. This will make it possible to expand the components base in clothes manufacturing and thereby facilitate a further growth in production and market supplies and a development of our profit-yielding exports.

RZECZYWISTOSC CRITICIZES PAPER BY RUDZINSKI

AU111351 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 6 May 84 p 3

[Henryk Palaszewski article: "Critical Reflections"]

[Excerpts] During last year's celebrations of Karl Marx's birthday, jubilee conferences and academic seminars were held in all of Poland's scientific institutes. Many papers were produced as a result of these conferences, devoted, as is customary during such occasions, to the significance and role that the ideas and thoughts of the great scholar play in the development of learning.

Karl Marx's theory has both its fervent supporters as well as its resolute foes. In particular, it is passionately opposed by representatives of the bourgeoisie and there is nothing surprising in this because it hits directly at their vital interests.

Every now and then, one can hear the triumphant shout: This time we have finally managed to defeat Marxism conclusively and throw it into the dustbin of history once and for all. Following this, the victor fell into a shamefaced silence, because instead of becoming covered with dust in the abysmal obsolete book storage rooms of libraries, the teachings of Karl Marx are winning over a successive throng of supporters. This is a normal phenomenon, because the strength of an idea or the strength of a form of learning does not depend on what people like or dislike, but on how much it clarifys the essence of the processes that are taking place at the time, and on how much the idea allows us to understand and shape reality.

In view of this, it is difficult to make any progress in social studies in our time without having a knowledge of the works of Karl Marx. This does not, of course, hinder the confirmed foes of Marxism from making constant attempts to undermine and debase it. Such attempts are also made in Poland, and they are made on various occasions including during Marx's anniversary celebrations. Recently, such an attempt was made by Roman Rudzinski in a paper entitled "Karl Marx and the Illusions of the 20th Century," which was prepared for a scientific conference devoted to the Karl Marx anniversary celebrations at the Main School of Planning and Statistics. R. Rudzinski makes a complete criticism of Marxism in this paper despite the fact that he makes the following declaration in his introduction: "The area we are considering is history, and in particular, the history of the 20th century, which is drawing to a close, together with the presence of the works of Marx, in other words, together with a large part of Marxism. This is because the situation is such that a historian of the 20th century, or someone who is concerned with the history of the economy, science, or politics, cannot take so much as a step without a knowledge of Marx's works, and a recognition of this fact is the ultimate accolade for Marx -- one that is not marred by criticism in the slightest; and at the same time, I will no longer avoid criticism."

It is a beautiful declaration to make, but it remains as only a declaration, because later on, the author expounds arguments that are aimed at ridiculing Marxism and pointing out nihilism in Karl Marx's theory.

The paper's structure is in line with this intention, as are the methods and the argumentation used in it. It is in this way that the author begins his critical remarks concerning Marxism by stating the fact that we are currently dealing with a Marxist crisis and the third such crisis in a row. The first of these took place at the beginning of the 20th century, the second during the fifties, and the third is taking place now -- it is a crisis whose extent and results are difficult to form a definite opinion on. Its hallmark is economic recession, while its source and base are significantly more deeply inherent to the Marxist concept of humanism. We managed to overcome the two preceding crises, but can we also overcome the current crisis? The author gives a categoric "no" to this question although he indicates the following as ways of emerging from the crisis: "The current crisis gives us the following options:

"a) It is possible that Marxism-Leninism will become an invocation, a hallmark of a certain group of people, or of a political group that is playing an integrating role exclusively in relation to this group and to no other.

"b) It is also possible to forget the idea, as well as the intellectual problems it encompasses; and, finally, it is possible that Marxism will undertake a critical reorientation process in order to regain its intellectual content."

Looking at it this way, one should conclude that the proposed ways of emerging from the crisis confirm the complete failure of Marxist theory and world outlook. The proof of the above thesis is expounded by the author of the paper in the next few pages, where he states that the 20th century is not Marx's world, neither in terms of its ideology nor its economy. The Marxist concept of the withering away of a state has miscarried in the political sphere, because the authorities are not only consolidating themselves, but do and will exist until the end of human history.

It is true that modern states are growing in strength and force, but this still cannot yet be treated as being proof of the failure of the Marxist concept of the role and the functions that the state authorities should play in future society, nor can it be regarded as proof of the fact that these authorities will always be necessary. The modern world is an arena on which two sociopolitical systems are contending. Under these conditions, we cannot speak of the weakening of the state authorities. There are no essential conditions to facilitate this occurring, and it appears that this truth does not reach all ears.

The author presents Marx's economic concepts in the same way that an unsurpassed horror film director would produce the kind of award winning Hitchcock film that scares people to death, but that no one, at the same time, takes seriously. And so, we can at the beginning of the paper familiarize ourselves with the Marxist vision of the communist society based on the concept of complete factorization [ufabrycznienie]. What a nightmare -- everyone in this society works in a factory and even women and children have been forced to work in them. In describing this idea, the author refers to Marx's work "A Criticism of the Gotha Program" and to nothing else. This is, to put it mildly, a distortion of Marx's views on this issue.

After having studied this paper, I can only conclude my thoughts with the following statement: It is indeed sad to read a text written by a learned "Marxist" who has written a paper on the occasion of the Karl Marx anniversary celebrations that aims to completely undermine Marxism.

OPPOSITION TO PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS

AU111353 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 May 84 p 2

[Ryszarda Kazimierska commentary: "The Election Regulations -- Action or Inertia"]

[Excerpts] Our previous experience has not been of the best, and this is why we have gotten used to such stereotypes as "a councillor is a helpless human being" ["radny-bezradny" -- a pun on bezradny or one without a counsel or helpless] or "a figurehead who is unable to effect anything." That is why many of us attach no real importance to the present selection of the candidates who will stand to be elected as people's councillors.

We have to concede that the people's councils did not have an easy life and at times had to demonstrate much perseverance and tenacity to overcome the various red tape barriers, obstacles of indifference, and heights of arrogance on the part of local dignitaries. Contrary to slogans, the people's councils have not so far occupied strong positions, and not infrequently crucial local matters have been settled and decisions of paramount importance for local communities made behind their backs.

Now we are saying: We have a new law on the system of the people's councils and of territorial self-government bodies. Yes, we have a "small constitution for the people's councils," which will be a strong foundation for a strong position of the local representative bodies, a position that differs from the present position. The fact is that that law provides legal foundations for much more extensive activities of the councils. The law lists the large powers of the councils and the areas under their control. Of course, a law, however perfect, will not prove decisive. Practice will decide the position of the councils, which we are to elect on 17 June 1984.

We and our country need action. We need militancy not only of the authorities, the state, the regions, the towns, and the gminas, but also the militancy of our citizens. Inertia is fatal. It means staying put. The opposition continues to appeal for just such inertia and, what is worse, for retreating.

"Only the mad will go to vote." "If you want to starve, go and vote." We can read such slogans on the walls of the buildings. We have seen it all before: at the beginning of People's Poland and at the beginning of the eighties. That is a "no" program and not a "yes" program. "We do not accept the proposal that we should stand for election as people's councillors. We do not check on the election lists. We do not attend consultative meetings. We do not vote. We do not elect any councillors." That is "no" and nothing but "no." There is no "yes" in all that. A program of negation leads nowhere. It can only lead into a blind alley.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which is not at all as homogeneous, unanimous, and filled with unison as some people try to make it, has appealed to the masses: "Let us give up inertia, unproductive grumbling, and sterile disputes."

Unaffiliated Catholics who sympathize with the PRON have also spoken in that spirit and intonation. At their April meeting they stated that the Church's teachings not only oblige one to respect the state and the government, but also to share responsibility for the state and the organization of social life. They stated that a Catholic cannot be regarded as obeying the doctrine of his Church if he succumbs to the slogans that appeal for inertia, for retreating into one's own private backyard, and for shunning state affairs.

The positive attitude of all citizens to public matters and to the Polish state is especially important now -- in the situation when the opposition is calling for a boycott of the people's council elections and for pooh-poohing the state institutions.

Those who are absent are wrong. Wrong are also those who are present but who are just passive. Action is everything and inertia is nothing.

BRIEFS

TU PROPERTY TRANSFERRED -- The property of the former trade union of metallurgical workers, amounting to over 80 million zlotys, has been transferred to the Federation of Metallurgical Trade Unions. Documents to this effect have been signed today in Katowice. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 84 LD]

NOC PRESIDENT CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

AU141359 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Zdravko Mutin, president of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, receiving journalists in Novi Sad, confirmed the participation of our athletes at the Olympic games in Los Angeles. He noted with regret that the Olympic spirit has once again been undermined because some countries will not participate at the forthcoming Olympic games.

Here is what Zdravko Mutin stated among other things:

[Begin Mutin recording] We can only regret that a part of the athletes who have been preparing for the Olympic games will not be there. This is a great harm for the Olympic sports. However, you know our positions have not changed as regards the departure of the Yugoslav representation to the Olympic games; they will go this year to Los Angeles. I think that our participation should actually encourage future relations in the Olympic movement so that countries will be present at the Olympic games to the maximum extent, that the Olympic games will be a place where young people come together, that they will be a place where brotherhood and togetherness will spread on this planet of ours which is so disturbed. [end recording]

Zdravko Mutin, president of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, informed the journalists of the assessment of our Olympic delegation, which last week visited Washington and Los Angeles, to the effect that the organizers of the Olympic games have ensured all the most important preprequisites for the participation of our athletes at the games.

NONALIGNED LABOR MINISTERS MEET IN NICARAGUA

LD141403 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1008 GMT 14 May 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Managua, May 14 (PL) -- After three days, third conference of labour ministers from non-aligned countries approved 10 documents and technical and political resolutions and expressed its support for Nicaragua. The meeting made it clear the organization is still strong despite the heterogeneity of its members and the widely known U.S. efforts to deviate it from its principles. Fifty-five delegations including 46 from member states and organizations, seven observers, and two guests attended the conference.

Co-sponsored by 23 countries, a document of support for Nicaragua, unanimously approved, strongly condemns the mining of Nicaraguan ports, calls for an end to open and covert actions against the Central American country, and supports the peace negotiations of the Contadora Group. It also urges the U.S. Government to observe the provisional measures taken by the International Court of Justice of The Hague. Another resolution approved by the conference condemns the decision of the administrative council of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for having admitted Israel, and calls on the ILO to reconsider its decision and abrogate it as soon as possible.

The meeting strongly condemned Israel for its continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, on the transfer of the Salvadoran and Costa Rican embassies to Jerusalem, an action in which the U.S. is also involved.

It also called for technical assistance for liberation movements in southern Africa, which have been acknowledged by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and for unions' struggle against apartheid.

The conference condemns South Africa for persisting in its illegal occupation of Namibia, for its racist policy of apartheid, and for its inhuman acts against the South African working-class and migrant workers. It also condemned Pretoria's violation of the front line states' national sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

The most problematic resolution approved with the abstention of Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Tunisia, was the one on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus which supports the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence unity, and non-alignment of that state.

Some draft resolutions presented by Iran and Iraq were not examined due to the lack of time, and in the face of this situation the two countries decided to withdraw their documents.

The conference also expressed its satisfaction for having met in Nicaragua, praised the local authorities for their efforts, and the chairmanship of the meeting by Nicaraguan Labour Minister Benedicto Meneses. Meneses himself closed the meeting and reiterated his country's decision to fully support the principles of nonalignment.

HODZA ON HOXHA, GUARDING COUNTRY FROM ATTACKS

AU111926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 84 p 12

[J. M. report]

[Text] Prizren, 7 May -- The new waterworks that will ensure water for 16 villages at the Pastrik Mountain, Prizren Commune, was formally commissioned today in Kojus, at the Yugoslav-Albanian border. Fifty million dinars were invested in the construction of the waterworks, with the capacity of 40 liters per second. Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke at the festivity, and said, among other things, that people in this region have had problems with water for centuries.

Speaking on the importance of this bordering place, Fadilj Hodza said that the border of our fatherland was always protected and defended by the people who lived in that part of the country. The people from this region were always in cooperation with border guards as a firm bulwark against anyone who attacks our integrity. Albania has recently been attacking all our achievements and successes. The Albanian leadership headed by Enver Hoxha in different ways attacks our system and social order.

We, however, attack no one, we only guard our borders, but if anyone reaches for anything that belongs to us, then he is in great trouble. We know how to guard our fatherland, in the way we achieved freedom and independence, to guard brotherhood and unity the way our teacher Tito taught us, because the blood of our best sons was shed for this, Fadilj Hodza said at the end.

SUKRIJA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD121538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] Crna Trava, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at a meeting in Crna Trava today. The meeting marked the 40th anniversary of the formation of the first Kosovo national liberation combat brigade.

Referring to the very complex international situation, Ali Sukrija spoke about Yugoslavia's cooperation with neighboring countries. He said that our relations with Italy, Hungary, Romania, Greece, and Austria are developing very successfully. We also cooperate extensively with Bulgaria, particularly in the field of economy. However, it is a known fact that Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations are burdened with unresolved and outstanding issues which, objectively speaking, have a restrictive effect on the development of our relations and cooperation.

We have advocated that in the development of our economic cooperation we should also make efforts to search for and find solutions to these issues. Unfortunately, Bulgaria does not share the same attitude. On the contrary, recently the existence of the Macedonian nation and the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria has been denied, particularly by Bulgarian publicists and historiographers. They lay claims on the history of the Macedonian nation and express other nationalistic and greater-Bulgarian aspiration. Unfortunately, this attitude is present in remarks and speeches made by Bulgarian official representatives.

Speaking about relations with Albania, Ali Sukrija said that they have deteriorated as a result of the interference by the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in our internal affairs, its open territorial claims toward Yugoslavia, and its support for nationalistic and chauvinistic excesses in Kosovo and elsewhere. Tirana's support, and that of hostile emigration, for the "Kosovo Republic" slogan is ineffective since the situation in Kosovo is constantly improving and consolidating due to the full involvement of Communists and all working people of the province, primarily Albanians. This, Sukrija said, will contribute to the development of brotherhood and unity as the only possible lasting prerequisites for secure intercommunal life of the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims, and others in Kosovo, together with other nations and nationalities in Serbia and in Yugoslavia.

We will continue to oppose any attempts made by the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania aimed at destroying the unity in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and the SFRY. We advocate the development of cooperation with Albania on an equal, mutually beneficial footing, and we will patiently work toward this aim according to the principle of our policy and our relations with all neighboring countries, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said.

SOVIET MARSHALS 'HUSH UP' TRUTH ON WORLD WAR II

Does Not Help Relations

LD142053 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The subject of our foreign political commentary is the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Yugoslavia. The leading Soviet generals have again hushed up the truth about the impact of the Yugoslav liberation army on the victory over fascism. Here is Milika Sundic:

It will be 39 years tomorrow since the great victory by the Yugoslav liberation army in the war against fascism. Although it is not, as it were, a jubilee occasion, this date is for our nations and nationalities of the same significance and glory as the day when the last resistance of the enemy on the Yugoslav territory was crushed. The preceding 39-year period is the longest period of peace in the history of our peoples. During the almost 4 decades, Yugoslavia has surfaced as a medium-developed country and has become a significant factor for peace in the world. As a socialist, self-managed and nonaligned country, Yugoslavia is investing great efforts to overcome difficulties facing its development, not forgetting for a moment that this can only be achieved under conditions of a lasting and stable peace.

The freedom won by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities during the 4-year long national liberation struggle was achieved at a great expense, and it is our duty not to forget, even for a moment, the significance of our non-bloc orientation in the present international situation which, more than ever before in the postwar period, is characterized by the competition between the military blocs which is increasingly threatening world peace. To remember the great liberation war against fascism means at the same time to think of the dangers to which we would be exposed if we do not persevere on the path paved by Comrade Tito.

There is no other way for Yugoslavia since this is the only way in which we can guard our independence, brotherhood and unity, self-management and nonaligned foreign policy. Marking the Victory Day, we cannot but notice the way in which this great date has recently been marked by the leading Soviet Marshals Ustinov, Kulikov, and Ogarkov. The fact that most importance was attached to the decisive impact of the Red Army in the struggle against the Axis forces, primarily against German fascism, would hardly disturb anybody if they did not overlook the contributions made by other member countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. To put it in concrete terms, we are amazed by the unfair treatment of the sacrifices made by Yugoslavia during World War II. In other words, Yugoslavia is put in the same basket as those which, like Bulgaria, were on Hitler's side, and as allies of the Third Reich were liberated by the Red Army.

The Soviet marshals have simply ignored the historical truth that the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia under Marshal Tito's command played a decisive role in the struggle to liberate the country and that the Red Army only took part in the final operations and this only under the agreement with the National Committee of the Liberation of Yugoslavia and not without its assent. However, Yugoslavia has never denied the Red Army's contribution to the final battles on the Yugoslav territory, to its decisive impact in the victory over fascism.

We are not in the least surprised when Bulgarian generals and historians write or speak about some kind of contribution made by Bulgaria to the liberation of Yugoslavia since we have for a long time been used to such forgeries and even sneer at them, but when the Soviet marshals hush up the truth about the struggle of the nations and nationalities in World War II, we cannot but ask, who needs this and what is the purpose of it all? It definitely does not help the historical truth or the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Politics Determine Ratings

LD122217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- In a commentary in its Sunday issue, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes that on each occasion of Victory Day (May 9) in the past three years leading Soviet marshals have publicly exhibited conspicuous forgetfulness about past events. The daily says that in their traditional articles written for the occasion, Soviet marshals play down Yugoslavia's contribution to the joint victory over Germany and its allies and "equate the contribtuion of 'Yugoslav patriots' with that of 'patriots' of East European countries".

POLITIKA recalls that last year Soviet marshals gave more credit to "combatants of military units and partisan detachments" of Poland and Czechoslovakia that to "soldiers of the partisan Army of Yugoslavia".

The daily says that it has already pointed out the impossibility of establishing exactly whose help was greater in the Yugoslav-Soviet war-time alliance and that it does not concern itself with the matter.

POLITIKA adds, however, that it feels called upon to comment because Soviet marshals continue to call this cooperation "unilateral help, although facts show that it was truly reciprocal". The daily writes that the front which was opened in Yugoslavia after the Communist Party of Yugoslavia decided to launch a popular liberation struggle and which tied down more than 600,000 enemy soldiers was a "common front, an anti-fascist front". POLITIKA wants to know why persons most meritorious for the joint victory continue to make rating-lists based on current political considerations within the Warsaw alliance in the presence of historical facts.

MARKOVIC AT ANNIVERSSARY OF 2D SUMADIJA BRIGADE

LD131537 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0538 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Partizani, 13 May (TANJUG) -- In May, 40 years ago, in liberated, partisan Darosava [renamed Partizani], the 2D Sumadija Brigade was formed from fighters of the 1st Sumadija and Kosmaj Detachments. Here today we mark this important date in the development of the national liberation struggle as an event that signified the beginning of the end of the hard and glorious national liberation struggle, and as a period in time when all the military-political and social preconditions for the final victory in the unequal struggle with the cruel occupying forces and their stooges were created even though many more victims fell and many more hard and determined battles were fought before the end of the war and the final military defeat of the occupying forces, stressed Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the 2D Sumadija Brigade in Partizani, near Arandjelovac.

During the time of its formation and activity, the 2D Sumadija Brigade was a shock brigade force in the national liberation movement in Sumadija. Speaking about this unit's hard struggles, Markovic particularly emphasized that in many villages almost the entire population fought with the brigade. The extent and number of victims of the fighting in Sumadija strikingly confirm that the patriotic forces, with the Communists at their head, were winning in the battle against the nationalists, Chetniks, and other reactionary forces. Here the battle for national equality, for the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples on this soil was won. When the main body of the National Liberation Army reached Serbia and headed for Belgrade and the Srijem front, thousands of people joined the partisan units and took part in that decisive battle of the National Liberation War with unprecedented courage. More than 90,000 fighters voluntarily joined the units of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army from this region. The people of Sumadija and Serbia as a whole joined the struggle, swelling the ranks of the Lika, Krajina, and other brigades and divisions of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

Continuing his speech, Markovic underlined that the region of Sumadija, in the immediate vicinity of Belgrade, was of enormous strategic importance, and throughout the entire war it was exposed to great pressures and terror. The great military forces of the occupying power and various quisling groups were concentrated here. According to Markovic, in 1944 Serbia, the region of Sumadija in particular, acquired new importance because they were crucial for control of the Balkans.

Markovic devoted a part of his speech to the enemy's unprecedented terror and unparalleled brutality. In 1941 mass executions by firing squads took the lives of thousands in Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Nis, and other places. From 1941 onward, particularly in 1942 and later years, the occupying forces mercilessly settled accounts with Belgrade patriots. Banjica and Jajinci became symbols of fascist cruelty and the genocide commited by the occupying forces. In the spring of 1944 German reprisal expeditions killed, pillaged, and burned the villages of Lipe, Darosava, and Drugovac, while at the end of 1943 and in the first half of 1944 Chetnik bands were savagely slaughtering and causing destruction.

Let us mention the bestiality in Vranic and Darosava, Kopljare and Drugovac, Mali, Pozarevac, Banja, Bolec, and many other places: The fact that this terror contined unabated is the most striking testimony to the struggle of the people and the partisans, which was constant and did not lessen even during the harshest reprisals and hardest fighting.

None of this could destroy the people's freedom-loving and fighting spirit, Markovic emphasized. The national liberation struggle rallied the military, liberation, red, and national flags under one banner and strengthened the unity of all those who remained loyal to our people's freedom-loving traditions on a broad antifascist platform under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, with Tito at its head.

The period of wartime action in our country is long past, Markovic went on to way. In the 4 decades of struggle to construct the country, socialism, and self-management and to strengthen independence and autonomy there was a need to invest great efforts and conscious devotion. Enormous results have been achieved in thie struggle, as well. The fighters of the National Liberation War were in the front ranks of the struggle for the socialist construction of our country. Our postwar development also did not run smoothly, without crises and pitfalls or the need to invest much effort and conscious determination.

Enormous results were achieved through the great efforts of the working class, working people, and citizens of our country to construct a socialist society. Today our self-managing socialist development's gains enable us to live in a country that is average in industrial development. When the revolution began, we were a backward agrarian country, a province of Europe in which there was much poverty, illiteracy, social inequality, and national oppression. Today we are a society which has a rate of development over a long period that is one of the highest in the world, where peoples live equally and freely, and in which the threshold of poverty has long been overstepped.

Our present juncture -- and we emphasize that this is not the first time we have stressed this -- is complex because we have been faced with economic difficulties for some time, Markovic emphasized. The complexity of our situation does not result solely from economic omissions in our development, although there have been weaknesses and mistakes -- and not minor ones, either. The whole world is in an economic crisis, and attempts are being made to solve it in such a way as to make the small and undeveloped pay the main price. Under our circumstances, this requires that we not only defend ourselves from economic difficulties, but also organize our economic life a great deal better and in a different way. Above all, our focal point should be work and contribution to labor productivity. Work evaluated according to the criteria of economic laws should be what every individual and our whole community lives on. We must cease to be a society of unexploited capacities and unorganized resources of knowledge, expertise, and labor. In decisively orientating ourselves toward work, we must better and more sensibly organize and distribute the human and creative potential at our disposal. In this way we will not only achieve more work, but also better and higher quality production. This is where our problem lies and this is why our task is complex and difficult. For this reason, we stress that we are in a new phase of self-managing socialist development.

Up until now we have overcome both economic and sociopolitical difficulties and tasks many times. On many occasions dogmatic, bourgeois, and nationalist revivals and counter-revolutions have been watching for their opportunity. We have overcome these provocations and tests by providing the answers to issues raised by development, opening up prospects and firmly opposing hostile attacks on national equality, brotherhood, and unity, and Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position.

The difficulties and problems facing us today are solvable. We have also made a democratic decision on the direction for resolving existing difficulties and realizing the development tasks confronting us. We must approach the solution of existing problems and tasks in the most organized manner possible. We have the resources for this -- material, technological, cadre, and political. Our working people are for self-management, brotherhood and unity, socialism, and an independent, nonaligned, self-managing, and socialist Yugoslavia. This orientation is firm and permanent. All patriotic forces, all the forces of labor and socialist and self-managing alignment need to be rallied around this platform. Socialist self-management is the bridge connecting all progressive forces in society.

The LC, Dragoslav Markovic stressed in conclusion, bears the historical responsibility for the fate of the struggle for socialist and revolutionary aims. This is at the core of its leading role. Without the LC as the leading force of society, socialism and self-management cannot survice either today or tomorrow. The LC's revolutionary, democratic character requires that its leading role be constantly strengthened, that it develop and establish itself, and that the broadest possible circle of Communists be successfully prepared for such a role. If this is the case, the aims of the revolution for which we embarked on the national liberation struggle will also be successfully achieved in the future.

'MAJOR' GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE EXPECTED 14 MAY

NC141227 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (AFP) -- At least nine ministers were expected to leave the Yugoslav Federal Government in a major reshuffle being announced later today, reliable sources said here. Two, Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and Interior Minister Stane Dolanc, were expected to join the collective Presidency tomorrow. But other ministers had resigned following criticism of government economic policy.

The announcement was to be made by Federal Prime Minister Milka Planinc, who was expected to be confirmed in her post by the federal parliament, the sources said. Mrs. Planinc was giving a progress report at the half-way stage of her four-year term, which started on May 14 1983.

Among those expected to resign was the minister responsible for cooperation with the European Economic Community and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Janko Smole. He negotiated a series of Western loans to Yugoslavia, and a recent partial recycling of its externel debts. Also resigning were [as received] Deputy Premier for Economic Affaris Zvone Dragan and Consumer Affairs Minister Luka Reljic. Mr. Mojsov was expected to be replaced as foreign minister by former parliamentary president Raif Dizdarevic, the sources said.

The collective Presidency, which Mr. Mojsov and Mr. Dolanc were to join, draws its members from Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces, who serve in turn as federal president.

COMPOSITION OF NEW PRESIDENCY ANNOUNCED

LD150844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0819 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the SFRY Constitution, the Yugoslav Assembly today proclaimed the election and announced the composition of the SFRY Presidency.

The following are SFRY Presidency members: Branko Mikulic, Lazar Mojsov, Stane Dolanc, Nikola Ljubicic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Sinan Hasani, Josip Vrhovec, Veselin Djuranovic, and President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Dragoslav Markovic, by virtue of the post he holds.

PRESIDENCY OFFICERS, MEMBERS SWORN IN 15 MAY

LD150951 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 15 May 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG) -- The new Presidency of Yugoslavia was sworn in today at the federal parliament. Its term of office is five years.

The new president of the Presidency with a one-year term is the representative of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, Veselin Djuranovic, 59, while the vice president is Radovan Vlajkovic, 62 of the Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina.

The other members of the Presidency are Branko Mikulic, 56, (Bosnia-Hercegovina), Josip Vrhovec, 58, (Croatia), Lazar Mojsov, 64 (Macedonia) who was up to now the foreign secretary, Stane Dolanc, 59, (Slovenia) hitherto interior secretary, Nikola Ljubicic, 68, (Serbia), and Sinan Hasani, 62, (Province of Kosovo).

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is the country's nine-member collective head of state. The ninth member is ex officio the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency. The post is currently held by Dragoslav Markovic who was thus a member of the previous Presidency and will remain a member of the new Presidency until his term as LCY Presidency president expires.

In accordance with the country's Constitution, the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces announced the candidatures and election of their representatives to the Presidency of Yugoslavia. In keeping with the Presidency's rules of procedure, the function of Presidency president in one-year periods will be carried out by the members of the Presidency according to the predetermined order. The Presidency of Yugoslavia, in its present form, exists since 1974. This is its third term. The Presidency (?became) the collective head of state on the death of Josip Broz Tito on May 4, 1981.

The Presidency, which represents Yugoslavia at home and abroad, is also the supreme organ of leadership and command of the Armed Forces. It oversees the adjustment of the republican and provincial interests, puts forward candidates for the post of premier to parliament, promulgates federal laws by decree, appoints and recalls Yugoslav diplomatic representatives, accepts foreign diplomatic credentials, confers decorations, and performs other functions. Every Wednesday decision requires the votes of at least five members to become operative. In certain cases a two-thirds majority, i.e. six votes, is necessary. The Presidency adopts decisions at its sessions by a show of hands.

Interestingly, as many as three members of the current Presidency were journalists in their careers. They are current Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic, Josip Vrhovec, and Lazar Mojsov. Hitherto Presidency President Mika Spiljak has been elected the Croatian party president and hitherto Presidency Vice-President Vidoje Zarkovic, the Montenegrin party president.

CARTOON SHOWS GLUM NEW PRESIDENCY MEMBERS

AU131800 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian in its issue for 30 April, 1 and 2 May on page 16 carries a cartoon by Kusanic entitled "Group Portrait With a Birdie," which depicts the newly elected members of the SFRY Presidency who are to take office on 15 May, standing in two rows to have a group picture taken. Standing in the back row are thick-lipped Stane Dolanc with his shirt opened at the neck; a grim-faced, wrinkled-necked Josip Vrhovec with dark glasses; and a heavy eyebrowed Veselin Djuranovic. Standing in the front row are a dapper-looking Lazar Mojsov holding gloves in his hand; a pouting Radovan Vlajkovic; Nikola Ljubicic with his arms folded across his chest, curling his lips; a glum Sinan Hasani with bags under his eyes; and Branko Mikulic with hooded eyes and pursed mouth. None are smiling.

A bird labeled "Stabilization" is perched on an old-fashioned plate camera in front of the group. The caption reads: "More cheerful, comrades, a bit more cheerful."

EXPECTED PLANINC PROPOSAL FOR NEW FEC MEMBERSHIP

LD150754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0505 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, is expected to propose today a new Federal Executive Council, as follows:

Vice Presidents: Janez Zemljaric, Borisav Srebric, Dr Mijat Sukovic.

Members: Dr Milenko Bojanic, Mitko Calovski, Dr Petar Vajovic, Boro Denkov, Dobroslav Culafic, Vlado Klemencic, Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, Zivorad Kovacevic, Borislav Krajina, Branko Mamula, Dr Nedeljko Mandic, Dr Ljubomir Baban, Spasoje Medenica, Raif Dizdarevic, Anto Sucic, Mustafa Pljakic, Jovko Jovkovski, Rade Pavlovic, Dr Mito Pejovski, Sinisa Korica, Jernej Jan, Jon Srbovan, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, Dr Rikard Stajner, and Dimitrije Tasic

General Secretary: Zoran Miskovic.

Chief Secretary of the president of the Federal Executive Council: Miroljub Lukovic.

During the past 2 years the following Federal Executive Council members left to take up new duties: Janko Cesnik and Joze Florjancic. The following are leaving: Stane Dolanc, Dr Ivo Margan, Lazar Mojsov, Abdulah Mutapcic, Mustafa Nazmi, Dragomir Nikolic, Luka Reljic, Janko Smile, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

NEW MEMBERS OF FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD151000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- The following were elected or appointed new Federal Executive Council members today:

Dr Ljubomir Baban; Jernej Jan; Anto Sucic; Janez Zemljaric -- vice president; Raif Dizdarevic -- federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dobroslav Culafic -- federal secretary of internal affairs; Sinisa Korica -- federal secretary for market and general economic affairs; Mustafa Pljakic -- president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications; Jovko Jovkovski -- president of the Federal Committee for Questions of War Veterans and War Disabled.

Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary of national defense, has been relieved of his duty and Colonel-General Ilija Radakovic, until now an assistant federal secretary of national defense, has been appointed to replace him.

ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS FOR BOTH CHAMBERS

LD151232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG) -- Delegates to both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today elected Dusan Alimpic, 63, a delegate from the Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina, as the new president of the Assembly with a one-year term of office. Nusa Kersovan of Slovenia was elected vice president of the Assembly, also with a one-year term.

In separate sessions, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber elected their presidents. Milivoje Stijovic of Montenegro is the new president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces while Stojan Bjelajac of Bosnia-Hercegovina now chairs the Federal Chamber. Both presidents have a one-year term.

Delegate Gojko Sekulovski of Macedonia has taken up the post of president of the Federal Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Assembly's new president Dusan Alimpic is a Serb by nationality and was born in Backa Palanka, Vojvodina. He was a participant in the people's liberation war and has been a member of the Communist Party (League of Communists) since 1941. Among his hitherto posts was that of president of the Vojvodina Provincial League of Communists.

RADOJLOVIC ON DISSIDENCE, HARMFUL PROPAGANDA

LD142126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Information activity beamed from our country toward our citizens abroad should be stepped up so that they, and particularly the young people, should be informed on time about economic and political conditions in our country. In view of the practice pursued by some world agencies and papers to tendentiously and unobjectively report on individual events in our country, we should provide a timely reaction in such cases in the countries where our citizens live and work and not allow them to receive one-sided and false information.

This demand was made at the joint session today of the coordination committee for our workers abroad and of the section for international relations of the republican committee of the Serb SAWP which discussed and endorsed draft conclusions of the SAWPY Federal Conference concerning the participation by Yugoslav citizens temprarily working abroad in the implementation of the Long-Term Stabilization Program.

Taking part in the discussion on this topic, Zika Radojlovic, president of the republican conference of the Serb SAWP, illustrating the need for intensified information work vis-a-vis our citizens abroad, took the example of a section of Western press reports which in some countries border on a campaign against Yugoslavia in connection with the detention of a well-known group which by virtue of its illegal meetings in a private flat acted counter to the positive regulations concerning organised and public activities of our citizens. This is not the first time that virtually the same group, recalled Radojlovic, is heard voicing its demands to "save the freedoms" in our society, that is to say, the freedoms which will open up a broad scope not only to undermine but to totally wreck our society. Perhaps because their activity did not always come up against proper answers by our organized and state organs, these supporters of a multi-party system, which presupposes bourgeois relations and abolition of self-management, appear to think that the time has come to spread their destructive activity.

They made no impact whatsoever, stressed Radojlovic, among our working class and all our people who honestly, conscientiously, devotedly, and painstakingly work so that our daily life may become as good as possible and so that we may win the fight as successfully as possible against various difficulties, especially those of an economic nature. This is well known to these would-be supporters of freedom and advocates of some new "democratic system" in which there will be no place either for the LC or for the Socialist Alliance which works for the continuation of the revolutionary path of our nations and nationalities, or for equality, or for self-management or for freedom and independence of Yugoslavia. For this reason their activity is addressed primarily toward making an impact abroad and not in our country. It is there that they are looking for and finding their allies.

The best evidence that this is so is the fact that their petitions and letters addressed to our Federal Government or sociopolitical organisations arrive on the desks of foreign correspondents in Belgrade before they do at the addresses to which, according to what they claim, they ought to have been sent. Thus, in this latest case, as well, no Belgrade editorial office, said Radojlovic, received a petition by about 20 mainly previously-known signatories from this front of antiself-management organization, but it was received by all important foreign newspapers. Immediately after that with a quite surprising alacrity, this move acquired its emphatic spot in the choir-like reports by some foreign information media in the West about civic disobedience in Yugoslavia and about the struggle of "progressive" forces for democracy.

There is no limit to the attempts to sow suspicion and accusations. Things have gone so far that to a considerable extent our authorities are openly accused of being responsible for the death of Radomir Radovic, one of the people taken into custody and soon released pertaining to the Knez Mileta Street group who after a few days was found dead in his weekend house near Obrenovac. Of course, one should express regret over this death of a citizen of ours, but it is obvious that his death cannot be connected with any action by or be blamed on our organs, because the members themselves of this group, who had been taken into custody, stated to the foreign press that the action had been quite correct. Where will you find a more important denial of such subsequent accusations! But what can you do? It is obvious that there is no logic in the action taken by these petitioners when the attitude toward our society is at stake.

Their struggle, which relies for support on allies abroad, is an act of cowardice. This sort of conduct, which has always been called denunciation and denigration of one's own country, has been known in the world since time immemorial. I think that we should tell our working people and citizens more extensively who is doing this, how and why. Sooner or later it has always been shown that whoever seeks support abroad, from the people abroad, is not free and that sooner or later he becomes an instrument of alien forces and ideas. From there the road to open treason, warned Radojlovic, is not long.

Where are these freedoms for the demonstrators trampled under horses' hooves because they are demanding better working conditions, or for the members of the peace and disarmament movement throughout the world whom police disperse with water cannons and batons, arresting them merely because they are against the deployment of nuclear arms in their country? Do not struggle and protest against such violent action constitute a real motive for letters and petitions to the governments ordering such action? (?We do not know) an instance when such petitions were sent abroad by these great petitioners of ours. They are interested in other letters and in other protests, and other correspondence with the foreign public, a section of which is eagerly waiting for anything trying to throw mud on self-management and opening up any possibility for weakening Yugoslavia and its swaying from the path it has been pursuing thus far.

Everything is used in these attempts, said Radojlovic, both nationalism and stories about economic exploitation and the dissemination of the fear about the threat to one's own nation -- in this specific case the Serb nation -- and the criticism of the system, going so far as to recommend repatching republican and provincial borders and the spread of the theory that the League of Communists is not required, the negation of self-management, etc. They have the same common denominator: intolerance and propagation of hatred for the present Yugoslavia established in the fire of the revolution of our nations and nationalities. They should like to have some other Yugoslavia and perhpas even a system of small independent little states.

We are not against anybody being entitled to his own view. Besides, this society has insisted on human rights since the very beginning of our revolutionary struggle, as proven by the fact that it has inserted provisions about freedoms in its own Constitution. It would be an illusion to expect such unity of views which will eliminate all differences of opinion, but that is one thing, stressed Radojlovic: It is quite another thing when an attempt is being made to use these freedoms for an organized activity against our system, against the basic interests of our people and citizens, and against their quality and security and against our country's independence. There can be no such freedoms in our country, no matter what pressure is being brought to bear from abroad and irrespective of whose alliance they can expect. We shall vigorously frustrate enemy activity of this kind, regardless of the kind of democratic or other forms behind which it may take shelter. Not only must we state this clearly at every possible opportunity, but at any given moment and in every place we must act in this way. In addition to state [word indistinct], a very important role has to be played in this by our all-people's defense and social self-protection system.

Several participants in the discussion stressed our country's principled commitments toward our workers abroad who are a part of our working class, and these commitments are becoming even greater in view of the plan regarding their return to their country. The CSCE Final Document is being constantly "waved" at Yugoslavia, it was noted, because democratic processes are allegedly being prevented in Yugoslavia. What is being forgotten is that it is precisely Yugoslavia which rightly demands the respect for these documents from the point of view of the status of our workers abroad.

It was also noted that considerable resources are required for the publication of anti-Yugoslav literature in the West and that it is impossible that foreign governments could not be acquainted with the campaign waged against Yugoslavia. Among those who lead enemy propaganda against Yugoslavia in various fascist papers and strident radio stations there is also Djilas's son "sent there to smear Yugoslavia." Supporters of Ljotic, Chetniks, Ustashas, and Ballists are in charge of these media. The anti-Yugoslav propaganda goes as far as attacks on our clubs and workers abroad; tourists are being dissuaded from visiting Yugoslavia; lack of confidence in Yugoslav banks is being fomented.

For all these reasons, it was said, Yugoslvia should have the right to invoke the CSCE Final Document and to demand that our workers should not be discriminated against and that they should enjoy the same rights and protection as are enjoyed by the citizens of the country in which they live.

STANOJEVIC REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD142150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Despite an improved economic position, agriculture has in recent years not been able to ensure greater production from its own reproduction, a production that would satisfy the growing demand. Research shows that in the entire postwar period, the entire demand has been about one-third higher than the supply of agricultural products. This is in a way a constant in our agriculture, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, said this today in his introductory speech at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, devoted to food production. In his words, the discrepancy between the supply and demand is the reason for us having, even after two good-yield years, a relatively "hungry market," with a constant tendency of price rises of agricultural produce and of all costs of their production.

The increase in production must be based on the most stable conditions of reproduction possible, Stanojevic says. The present imbalance between supply and demand presupposes a policy of relatively high rates of increase in production of at least four percent annually, as the prerequisite to resolve this discrepancy. A complex change should be worked out this year in the direction established by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and this means from the present planned rates of increase contained in the 1983 and 1984 resolutions of two percent, conditions should be created to have this production increased by four percent in 1985.

Assessing the results of autumn sowing, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, the president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, pointed out the chronic reduction in areas sown to wheat (last year: 160,000 hectares less than in 1982), which do not follow the increase in yields at the same pace. This makes it look as if we are not able to produce enough bread in the country because we have, so to speak, in every 5-year period imported a complete 1-year harvest of grain.

Up to now, spring sowing has been completed on some 3,600,000 hectares or 80 percent of the areas planned. The sowing is expected to be completed in the second half of May, but the planned structure of industrial crops will, in all probability, not be achieved, though this production has received economically favorable treatment this year.

At this point in time, in Dr Stanojevic's assessment, the most topical problem is that of purchasing surplus meat. The Federal Executive Council has on several occasions discussed and taken measures above all by providing relevant resources for the purchase of meat for the needs of the goods reserves.

Concluding his speech, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, backed the proposal that a special committee for agrarian policy be formed at the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, as well as the need to constitute a federal social council for questions of the agricultural industry.

SPILJAK VISITS NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETARIAT

LD111009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Members of the SFRY Presidency, led by President Mika Spiljak, today paid a working visit to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and in this connection toured some scientific and technical institutions, establishments of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment in Nikinci. The visit took place following yesterday's SFRY Presidency session, which noted that a high degree of combat readiness had been achieved by the Armed Forces.

The Presidency members were welcomed on behalf of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. He acquainted them with the degree to which the production and use of arms and military equipment had been developed.

The Presidency members were informed in detail about the tactical and technical properties and combat application of some modern arms and military equipment with which the Air Force, air defense, and the Army are equipped, and they saw some practical demonstrations of the effects of these arms, including test range shooting. Members of the Presidency expressed satisfaction at the level achieved in the development and production of the most modern war equipment designed by our institutes and produced by our industry. They endorsed the orientation toward further speedier technical and technological development in the military sphere, as this will increase the defense capabilities of our society, with reliance on its own resources, and at the same time will exert a considerable influence on the technical development of our country as a whole.

Mika Spiljak, the SFRY Presidency president, on behalf of the Presidency members stressed how impressive all the demonstrated items had been and emphasized in particular the fact that a Yugoslav tank, the pride of our entire Yugoslav industry, had been designed and produced in a very short time.

OFFICER PROVIDES DETAILS ON NEW 'DOMESTIC' TANK

AU112019 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr/1-2 May 84 p 4

[Mijo Vlasic report]

[Excerpts] Our public has learned something more about the domestic tank only recently, when Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, visited the Kozara firing range. The tactical-technical possibilities of the new armored combat vehicle were then demonstrated before the representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and industry. In order to picture this great success of our military and complete industry to our readers as accurately as possible, we addressed Colonel Engineer Vladeta Jevtic, deputy director of the department of the Federal Secretariet of People's Defense that programs, plans, organizes, and coordinates the development and production of the domestic tank.

The first question to Col Jevtic -- To what extent is this new tank our product and to what extent does it represent relying on a foreign license?

"If we say that 85 percent of parts of the first tank in the test batch were produced in our factories, and let us say, five tanks of the test batch have up to 89 percent domestic materials, then one can see only from this that what is involved is our tank and not a mere copy of the one that would be produced under a foreign license."

What is it that is new in our tank compared to the one that would be produced under the license?

"The fire-control system, as one of the most important systems, is the same kind of technological system as, for instance, in M1 and and Leopard 2 tanks. It is completely modern with a laser rangefinder, digital computer, and an excellent gun sight. The system enables all the meteorological-ballistic elements to be fed into the computer, automatically processed, and the output data applied to the guns. Compared to the excellent tank produced under foreign license and the latest version of its sights, the introduction of the automated fire-control system increases the probability of hitting the target with the first shell by about 2.5 times. This was not only checked by a mathematical model, but proved in practical firing at the firing range as well."

Apart from these improvements, our tank has other novelties.

"The next significant modification is the development and building in of domestic observation and aiming instruments with image or light intensifiers of the second generation (instead of the active-passive solutions). It is also important that a domestic "snorkel" ["ikrostep"], that is, equipment ensuring safety of the crew in case of deep fording, has been developed. In case of a breakdown, this equipment enables the crew to stay under water up to 30 minutes."

Our radio equipment has shown very high quality. There are also other, purely military, reasons for installing our radio instruments in the tanks.

"There is a lot of it that is completely ours, built into the tank with the original brands of our work organizations. The instruments for communications among members of the crew also bear the brands of our producers. Many other important assemblies and elements are also made from domestic materials and in domestic factories. What is involved are materials from steel and alloys of nonferrous metals that have been newly used for this purpose and that, considering the technological level and applied technology, have better characteristics by many parameters than the tank produced under foreign license."

At the World Top

By its tactical-technological and combat characteristics, our tank stands at the top of world production in this field at present.

"Although we think that we are not building our tank solely for the needs of our Armed Forces, but that its excellent tactical-technological and combat characteristics will ensure that it will sell well on the market, we are calculating the price, but we have still not definitely established it.

BRIEFS

POLISH STUDENT DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Association of Polish Students, led by Cesary Droszcz, chairman of the national council, arrived in our country today. At Surcin Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Goran Radman, president of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth. The aim of the visit is to develop bilateral cooperation and to exchange views on the current situation in the international youth and student movement. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 14 May 84 LD]